Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!
All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore!
—Cowper.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

The proprietors of some of the restaurants have come to the conclusion that a shirt waist man's money is as well-behaved and respectable as that of any other man.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 225. MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DESTROYER SUNK BY BATTLESHIP.

French Torpedo Boat Run Down, Carrying Nearly All Those on Board to Death.

FORTY-TWO ARE LOST.

Only Fourteen of the Sixty-six Officers and Men of Crew Are Picked Up by the Boats.

DUE TO MISTAKE IN SIGNALS.

Error in Reading the Orders of Vice-Admiral Fournier Assigned as the Cause of the Disaster.

SMALLER VESSEL IS CUT IN TWO.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—During maneuvers of the French fleet off Cape St. Vincent last night there was a collision between the first-class battleship Brennus, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Fournier, commander of the fleet, and the torpedo boat destroyer Framee.

Forty-two officers and sailors lost their lives in the disaster, which is unparalleled in the recent history of the French navy.

The crew of the Framee consisted of four officers and fifty-six men. Only fourteen are known to have been saved.

The full details of the disaster have not been received. It is known, however, that the loss of the torpedo boat destroyer was due to a misunderstanding of the signals set on the flagship.

Mistake the Signals.

Admiral Fournier, who is one of the ablest commanders in the French navy, had issued orders for the execution of a complicated evolution in which the destroyer was to turn to the left. Instead, the Framee turned to the right, passing almost directly in the course of the battleship Brennus.

The mistake was discovered too late. The battleship crashed into the frailer craft before the course of either warship could be changed.

The destroyer was literally crushed into a shapeless mass and sank almost immediately.

Only Few Are Rescued.

A few of the men were picked up by the boats hurriedly lowered from the Brennus, but the destroyer sank so suddenly that the boats were unable to pick up all the survivors.

Admiral Fournier Reports.

It is now known that the losses include three officers—Captain Mauduit du Plessix, the Second Lieutenant, and the Chief Engineer.

Admiral Fournier, in a dispatch from Cadiz, says that at the time of the accident the Brennus was steaming ahead of the Framee on the left. The flagship and the torpedo boat destroyer were exchanging luminous signals, when the latter approached too near the Brennus.

The Captain of the Framee ordered his helmsman to steer twenty degrees to the left, while he increased speed. The man misunderstood or badly executed the order, steering to the right, which brought the destroyer under the ram of the Brennus, the Framee being cut in two.

Giant of the Navy.

The Brennus is Admiral Fournier's flagship and is one of the giants of the French navy. It is a first-class steel armor-plated battleship of 10,983 tons displacement, its length being 374 feet 10 inches and beam 67 feet. It has a natural indicated horse-power of 7,000. It can, steaming normally, accomplish fourteen knots an hour. The horse-power under forced draft is 13,600, and with it the battleship can steam 18.2 knots per hour. The extreme coal capacity is 800 tons, so that, at a pinch, it can accomplish 4,500 miles at a uniform speed of ten knots. The crew numbers 606 officers and men.

Lost Destroyer a Fast One.

The Framee was a torpedo boat destroyer of 313 tons displacement and was a recent addition to the French navy, having only been laid down in 1897. Its maximum length was 196 feet, beam 20 feet 6 inches. The indicated natural horse-power was 4,600 to 5,700—that is to say, it was an extremely fast steaming little vessel, being able to easily accomplish from 26 to 27 knots per hour.

STRIKERS STOP TROOPSHIPS.

French Stokers Leave Their Posts, So That Only One Boat for China Can Depart.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 12.—The strike of the firemen of the Transatlantic Steamship company, which began this morning, seriously interfered with the arrangements for the departure of the transports, only one, the Polynesian, getting away. The stokers of the others left the vessels.

This afternoon the strikers tried to prevent the Polynesian leaving the harbor by blocking the harbor entrance with a number of barges. With the idea also of besieging it ten strikers entered by the scuttles and threatened the Polynesian's firemen with death. They were immediately placed under arrest.

It was only with great difficulty that the company's tugs succeeded in driving the barges toward the quays, where all the rioters, some fifty, were arrested.

At 5 o'clock General Boyron, commander-in-chief of the French troops in China, went on board the Polynesian, which sailed at 6:30 amid the enthusiasm of the spectators.

M. Lanessan was appealed to for mediation in the case of the Havre strike, and after a conference he decided to act as intermediary.

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

CHINA.

China expressed disposition toward peace; Emperor issued edict appointing Li Hung Chang Envoy Plenipotentiary to negotiate for peace; cessation of hostilities ordered pending settlement. The United States has informed China that it will not negotiate with Li Hung Chang until previous demands are complied with.

Daniel Lubliner, a Chicagoan, now with American troops in China, tells in a letter of Admiral Seymour's attempt to relieve legations at Pekin.

Vice Admiral Courrejels reports Hankow missionaries in great peril; three more Baptist chapels destroyed at Swatow, Kwang Tung province.

President Loubet addressed at Marseilles French troops bound for China; "Spare not" to be their motto.

Shots exchanged between defenders Italian Legation in Pekin and Boxers; killed, 1; wounded, 2.

Washington received belated dispatch from Conger saying, "Able to 'hold on' till Chaffee relieves."

Disturbance reported at Tatung, on the Yangtse.

FOREIGN.

Battleship Brennus and torpedo boat destroyer Framee collided at French naval maneuvers near Cape St. Vincent; nearly entire crew of sixty perished.

A. G. Hales, London Daily News war correspondent, attacks red tape of British War office, causing great suffering in south African army.

General Ludlow will complete his study of German War College in Berlin next week; his mission explained by him.

Two Filipino officers surrendered to Colonel Freeman.

Victor Emmanuel received Italy's legislators.

LOCAL.

Mrs. Florence Hadley, who roomed with the Herricks last May, was another victim of the mysterious illness which fell upon so many there. She recovered in the hospital.

Investigation of Elsner case discloses other instances in which property taken from prisoners at West Chicago Avenue Station disappeared from safe.

Patrolman Handlin wounds a burglar while holding a suspicious character under arrest. Wounded man stands off police with revolver.

Aged Mrs. Larson, despondent, threw herself in front of a freight train; engineer's promptness prevented instant death.

Members of engine company No. 3 formed human ladder and rescued Frank Tenney's family from burning house.

Chicago's Italian societies held memorial services for King Humbert; thousands marched in parade.

Bicyclist, injured in Belmont avenue, refused aid of policemen; arrested on suspicion.

Quarrel over disposal of dead between County Hospital Warden and undertakers.

August Smith, South Chicago, crazed by heat, tries to kill his wife; stabs peacemaker.

Chief of Police will prevent duel between Hermann Dames and Charles Dux.

Penitentiary and reformatory wardens differ as to efficacy of locksteps.

Completion of Diversey bridge opened longest driveway in the world.

Queer gait leads to arrest of colored man, suspected of many burglaries.

Thousands of excursionists on the lake suffered from seasickness.

Southern merchants arrived en masse on annual buying trip.

Boy fainted at Bijou Theater, causing slight panic.

Postmaster Gordon defends his promotions.

DOMESTIC.

C. R. H. Ferrell, ex-employé Adams Express company, confessed to murder of Messenger Lane on Pennsylvania east-bound train; committed robbery so he could wed.

Family of nine, out for a holiday, struck by lightning in New York, seriously injured; terrific thunder-storms caused many casualties all over the East.

Sidney Whittico, seeking to wipe out his wife's family in Springfield, Ill., shoots sister-in-law; makes good his escape.

Lehigh and New England train struck omnibus on crossing near Slatington, Pa.; killed fifteen, many injured.

Pastor Sheldon, returned from England, writes in Topeka Capital, "Great Britain is cursed by liquor."

Secretary Hay explained Alaska boundary agreement is temporary and grants no land to Canada.

West bound South Pacific express wrecked near Lake Charles, La.; killed, 1; injured, 40.

Zionists entered Mansfield, O., despite police vigilance; hustled out of town.

Chicago won chief offices at Burlington Stingerfest; next fest at Peoria.

St. Joseph, Mich., made another record in weddings.

Seattle, Wash., will have a world's fair in 1904.

POLITICS.

Charges that W. J. Bryan's book, "The First Battle," is being issued by a non-union house will be brought before the Typographical union convention at Milwaukee.

Illinois Democratic State committee will elect State ticket, several Congressmen, and, perhaps, a United States Senator.

Kokomo, Ind., Republicans organize regiment of 1,000 "rough riders," women included.

Congressman Overstreet of Indiana returned to Chicago to remain during campaign.

Mr. Bryan rested at Chicago Beach Hotel; will go to Lincoln, Neb., Thursday.

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. A. C. McGiffert preached in Second Presbyterian Church on the modern church.—Dr. McAfee, new pastor of Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, preached first sermon.—Dr. Warren Partridge of Cincinnati occupied pulpit of First Baptist Church.—Professor Judson condemned modern superficiality in address at University of Chicago.

The new church in St. Brendan's parish at Sixty-seventh street and Center avenue was dedicated.

Sociological convocation closed at Lake Bluff.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

According to the Secretary of Agriculture, there will be dollar wheat this year; farmers advised to feed corn to stock, as meat will be high.

American shipments of gold propitiated London for loss of war loan subscriptions.

Rain imperils Kansas corn crop.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Milwaukee artillerists arrived at Camp Douglas range in drenching thunder-storm.

Forty-ninth Regiment had big day at Camp Kellogg, Ia.

SPORTING.

Pittsburg beat Chicago, 6 to 2. Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2. White Stockings won in Minneapolis, 9 to 0.

Neither Fitzsimmons nor Sharkey showed disposition to accept Jeffries' latest challenge.

Dora defeated Argo for the Waukesha Beach cup.

SLAYER TAKEN; STEALS TO WED.

Ohio Train Robber, Arrested at His Sweetheart's Home, Makes a Full Confession of Crime.

TRAITOR TO HIS FRIEND.

Messenger Gives Him a Ride in the Express Car and Gets Deadly Bullets from Behind as Reward.

BOOTY GIVEN TO FIANCEE.

Columbus, O., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—In the presence of his promised bride, to whom he was to be married Thursday, and who, innocently, was the custodian of a portion of his plunder, Charles R. H. Ferrell, the slayer of Express Messenger Lane and the perpetrator of the daring robbery of the express car on the Pennsylvania train on Saturday night, was taken into custody this afternoon.

When confronted with absolute proof of his guilt the prisoner confessed the crime and now he is under close guard to prevent an attempt at suicide.

The confession clears up the mystery of how the robber gained entrance to the car and escaped with the booty after murdering the messenger, unnoticed by the trainmen. It was a deed of treachery, the robber and slayer using Lane's friendship for him to carry out his plan to kill. Given permission to ride in the car by the sympathetic messenger, Ferrell awaited an opportune moment and shot his friend in the back. The motive for the crime was the securing of money to furnish a home for the woman he was to marry.

Deed Carefully Premeditated.

Before Ferrell's arrest at the home of his fiancée in this city detectives had woven a chain of evidence about him that was convincing. His confession shows the crime was planned carefully and carried out as prearranged to the slightest detail.

Of the booty Ferrell secured $1,000 was recovered, the share he had given his sweetheart for safekeeping, telling her he had saved it from his earnings.

Ferrell had been in the employ of the Adams Express company up to three months ago, when he was discharged. Since that time he had been unable to secure work, and his approaching marriage found him practically penniless.

Had No Aid in His Crime.

Ferrell said he had become desperate because of his inability to secure employment and his realization of the fact that he must have money to defray the expenses of his approaching marriage. The robbery had been carefully planned and it included the murder of Express Messenger Lane. He had no accomplices and no confidants. He knew Lane well. In fact, they were friends and he relied upon Lane's confidence to help him execute the crime.

Having provided himself with a revolver, Ferrell proceeded to Urbana on Friday morning and waited for No. 8. When the train arrived he went at once to the express car and told Lane he was out of money and asked permission to ride to Columbus with him. Lane consented.

Shoots His Friend in the Back.

When Ferrell finally had nerved himself for the crime, he drew his revolver and stepped up behind Lane unobserved and fired three shots in rapid succession into the messenger's back. Lane rolled off the chair on to the floor on his face, and Ferrell fired the remaining shots at the prostrate body. Lane was unconscious, but Ferrell, fearing the wounds already inflicted would not cause death, took Lane's revolver and fired two more bullets from it into the body.

Ferrell then took the key to the way safe from the pocket of the dead messenger and opened the iron box and laid Lane's revolver inside, where he could reach it easily in case he was detected and needed it to defend himself. After he had taken out all the sacks containing the money packages, money orders, and way bills he placed them in a small satchel and waited until the car arrived at Plain City, when he slipped off the train. He walked about for a few minutes to regain his composure and then inquired for the hotel, which he found after a short time, a belated citizen directing him to the place. He secured a room and retired for the night without registering, a fact of which the landlord took no notice at the time, as he was half asleep.

Inspects Plunder at a Hotel.

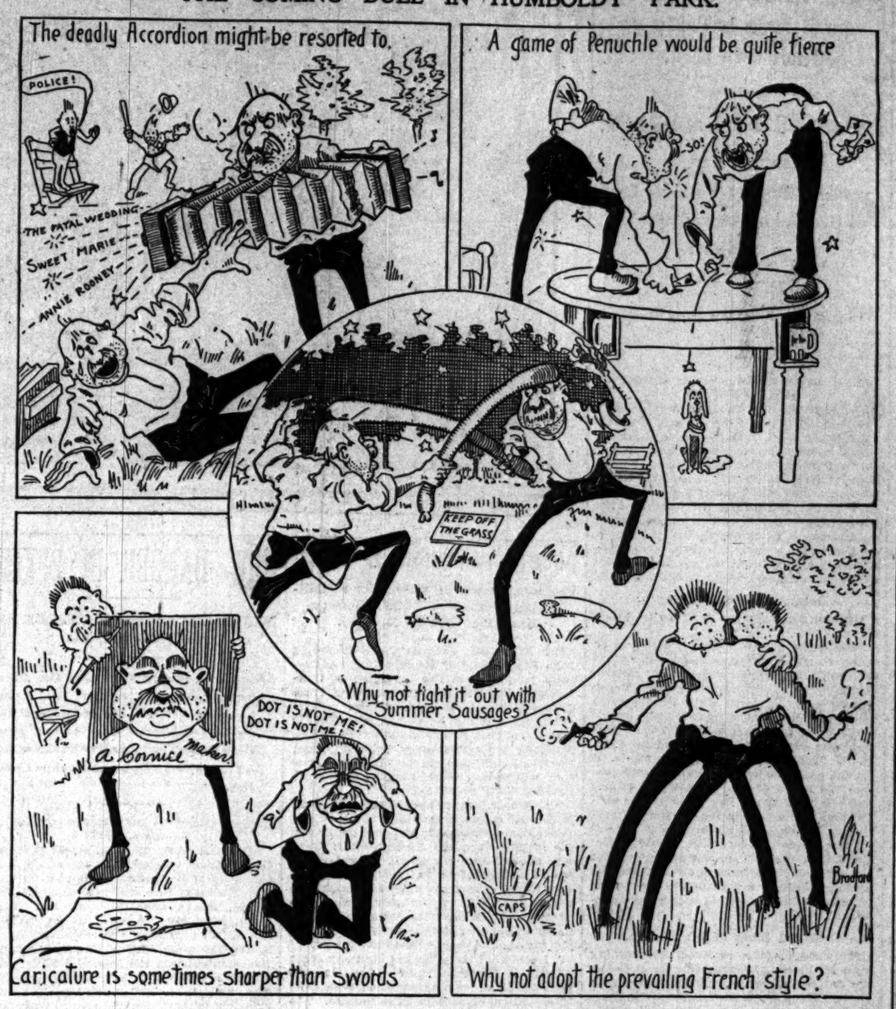
Once in his room Ferrell proceeded to go through the packages and take out all the cash. The remainder he tied up in a bundle. The question of how to get rid of the débris of his plunder and his revolver then confronted him. It was an easy matter to dispose of the latter. Lifting up the mattress of the bed, he placed the revolver in a secure place in the springs. It was not so easy to dispose of the bundle of express sacks and envelopes. Finally, he concluded he could get rid of the bundle best by expressing it to a fictitious address in some distant city, knowing it would remain there for a year at least before it would be opened, if it was not intercepted.

Ferrell arose early the next morning, sauntered down to the railroad station, and sat there for a time, reading a book. Then he expressed the package, which he had addressed to C. W. Coylor, Lockport, N. Y., bought a ticket, and took the train for Columbus at 6:30 o'clock.

The detectives learning of the mysterious guest at the Plain City Hotel visited that place and found clews pointing to Farrell, so they followed him to this city.

The detectives first visited his boarding place, and were informed that he was probably at the home of his sweetheart, Miss Costlow, 250 Twenty-first street, on the East Side. There they were ushered into the room where Ferrell sat conversing with his fiancée. Ferrell appeared annoyed at the intrusion. The detectives did not broach the subject of the train robbery, but told him he was suspected of a burglary, and they wished him to accompany them to the police station, where the Chief of Police wanted to interview him. Thinking perhaps the detectives were on the wrong scent, Ferrell nerved himself and said, with apparent composure: "I guess there must be some mistake." He excused himself to Miss Costlow, and accompanied the detectives to the city prison. On the way the detectives told him what he was wanted for and what they knew, and he reluctantly admitted he had committed the crime. At the police station a written confession was taken by the Chief of Police.

THE COMING DUEL IN HUMBOLDT PARK.



How it may be fought without loss of life.

DEATH IN GOTHAM STORM.

LIGHTNING AND WIND WORK HAVOC THROUGHOUT EAST.

New York City Reports Twenty-five Slain by Sun's Rays or Bolts from the Clouds — Seventeen Persons at Philadelphia Succumb to the Torrid Weather Before Rain Brings Relief—Temperature Drops from Near the 100 Degree Mark.

New York, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—With terrific fury a thunder-storm broke over the city this afternoon, death and destruction following in its path.

In the midst of James Brown's family of nine, out for a holiday in the woods along Aqueduct avenue, between Birch avenue and Highbridge, and who were huddled together for protection under a big oak tree when the tempest broke, a thunderbolt exploded with death-dealing force. Maimed and bleeding, all unconscious, the storm beating on their upturned faces, the father, mother, five children, a young girl friend, and a servant, were discovered by a policeman who was running through the woods to escape from the fury of the storm. All the injured were taken to Fordham Hospital, where the physicians were working over them up to a late hour tonight. The condition of Mrs. Brown and her children, Rachel and Etta, and Bertha Silverman is critical. Bertha Leppowitz may lose her reason if she lives. The others, if they recover, will bear with them for life scars from the thunderbolt.

Two Die in Rescuing Cows.

The barn of Frank Valentine, a Flushing farmer, was struck by lightning and Valentine and his helper, Florence Weeks, were burned to death in attempting to save a score of cows. Neighbors vainly attempted to rescue the men, whose cries for help could be plainly heard. Their wives fainted after making agonized appeals.

Hermann Mayer and his daughter Agatha were drowned by the upsetting of a small cat-rigged yawl in which they were sailing in Hell Gate. Mayer's son Emil was rescued by boatmen.

Passengers on excursion steamers were panic-stricken, but there were no accidents on board. Many sailing craft were capsized and their crews rescued. Yachts broke their moorings and some of them sustained damage.

Bolt Strikes a Trolley Car.

Trolley car No. 319 of the North Jersey Street railway company had just passed Park street, Orange, when there was a blinding flash, accompanied by a terrific explosion, and the car was enveloped in flames. In the rush to escape five persons were injured, two seriously.

Thomas Dunn, 16 years of age, was killed by lightning as he stood beneath a giant oak tree, where he had sought shelter from the storm. This was just outside Jamaica, L. I. Dunn lived at 66 Lincoln street, Flushing.

At Elizabeth, N. J., lightning struck a tank in the Bourne-Schrimzer oil yards on Front street and a big blaze resulted. A general fire alarm was sent out and several engines responded. Assisted by the rain, which fell in torrents, the fire was subdued in an hour.

Twenty-two fatalities due to the heat were reported up to midnight.

Breaks the Long Hot Spell.

Two hours before the storm began the indications were that the day would be as hot and possibly hotter than the record breaking sizzle of Saturday. At noon the sky was almost cloudless. Just after 1 o'clock the northern heavens began to darken. The clouds unrolled and were resolved into thin streamers of vapor that went scurrying to the south. Dull rumblings of thunder came from the northwest, following thin lines of forked flashes, and with each of these knife-like cleavings of the clouds the rumblings grew louder and louder, and from rumbles they became roars and crashes.

The climax was reached a little before 1:30 o'clock, when a ball of fire shot out of the funnel-shaped black cloud that seemed to be hanging over Central Park, between Ninetieth and Ninety-fourth street on the west side. It blazed like a meteor and, traveling with incredible rapidity, rolled down Ninety-second street and exploded between Eighth and Columbus avenues. Almost at the same moment—certainly not more than three seconds later—there was a deafening, ear-splitting explosion. It was as though the roofs of 10,000 houses had been hurled into the air and dashed to the earth.

Wind Blows a Hurricane.

Peal after peal succeeded this discharge. The wind had risen with the first rumble heard in the west, and as the surcharged clouds were driven further to the south and east, the blast became a miniature hurricane, swirling and whirling and twisting and lifting the dust into walls and mounds that spun like humming tops.

As the wind increased in velocity and the lightning flashes came at closer intervals the temperature began to fall. At 12 o'clock, when the sun was blazing, the mercury stood at 92° in the shade. At 1 o'clock it had dropped only one-half a degree, but within twenty minutes there was a sudden fall of 14°. The themometer continued to fall until 67° was reached.

Seventeen Die in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12.—The heat today resulted in seventeen deaths and fifteen prostrations. After a week of almost unprecedented hot weather a wind and electric storm tonight caused a fall of 24° in the temperature.

Factory Demolished by Wind.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 12.—At New Kensington, Pa., today, almost the entire plant of the Pittsburg Reduction company's aluminium works was destroyed by a tornado. Frank Johnston, the engineer, was caught by the falling walls and was injured fatally.

Rain Cools Nation's Capital.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The unprecedented heat term was broken tonight by a terrific electric storm. Several prostrations and one fatality occurred during the day.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUG. 13, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Fair and cool, easterly winds, becoming variable.

Sun rises at 5:05; sets at 7:04.

Moon rises at 8:22 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 **Destroyer Sunk by a Battleship. Robber Kills That He May Wed. Deadly Storm Ends Heat in East. Firemen Form a Human Ladder. China Begs Peace Terms.**
2 **China Insolent to France. See New Danger at Pekin. Writes of Seymour's Expedition. Says British Troops Are Starved.**
3 **Boulevard System Is Opened. Police May Stop Duel. Burglar Shot by Police. More Disclosures of Police. Scare in Bijou Gallery. Mysterious Illness In Herrick House County Hospital Dead in Dispute.**
4 **Croker Will Yield if Coler Wins. Southern Merchants Are Here. Reorganization of Army Planned.**
5 **Chicago Italians Mourn for Humbert Cool Weather to Continue. Train Kills Eleven of Funeral Party. Printers to Hear Bryan Charges. Aims of Illinois Democrats.**
8 **Pittsburg Wins Sunday Game. Gossip of the Race Tracks. Comment of the Pugilists.**
9 **Dollar Wheat Certain in 1900. No Land Is Yielded to Canada.**
10 **Postmaster Gordon Offers a Defense. Dr. McGiffert on Modern Church.**

Pages. 6 Editorial. 7 Short Story. 9 Lake Marine. 7 Fontenoy. 7 Drama. 9 Commercial.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LONDON		Minnehaha.
MOVILLE	Tunisian	
NEW YORK	Statendam	
NEW YORK	Bulgaria	
NEW YORK	Cymric	
NEW YORK	Astoria	
QUEENST'N	Etruria	

FIREMEN FORM A LADDER.

ENGINE COMPANY SAVES SIX PERSONS FROM BURNING.

Frank Tenney Struggles Five Minutes to Prevent His Children from Leaping from Their Blazing Home to the Ground, Thirty Feet Below—Rescuers Come Just in Time to Prevent the Family from Perishing in the Flames.

Penned in by flames on the second floor of an old frame building at 232 North Green street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Frank Tenney fought desperately for five minutes to prevent a frightened woman and four hysterical children from throwing themselves to the ground, thirty feet below.

At the end of that time Engine Company No. 3 arrived, and the members, not waiting for ladders, formed a human ladder of their own bodies, and on that the imprisoned inmates descended in safety.

The Rescued.

Frank Tenney.
Grace Tenney, aged 16.
Martha Tenney, aged 12.
Robert Tenney, aged 8.
Mrs. William H. Mottrahan.
William Mottrahan, aged 3 months.

The five minutes that elapsed before the arrival of the Fire department seemed like so many hours to the panic-stricken inmates of the burning building. Three times Grace Tenney reached the window in an effort to leap from the scorching flames that were raging in the apartments where they had been sleeping but five minutes before, and each time she was pushed from the window by the father, who alternately commanded and begged his children to wait for the succor that soon must arrive. The doors between the rear rooms and the little parlor where the family had dashed for safety were burned through before the last member had been helped to safety on the backs of the firemen, and the flames had burned through the frail barrier formed by the closed doors and reached the window through which they escaped.

Fire Demands Investigation.

The fire was peculiar in many respects, and, while the theory of incendiarism is doubted by Marshal Anderson, there are several features connected with it which will be investigated thoroughly.

The fire originated in a two-story frame building in the rear of 65 West Erie street that had been used as a rag shop. Two weeks ago the building was condemned by the Building department and was to have been torn down this week.

The building was totally destroyed by the fire. Shortly before 3 o'clock Tenney, who is a molder, and who occupied the apartments on the upper floor of the building on Green street, was awakened by the sound of flames. Springing from his bed he called to his daughter, Mrs. Mottrahan, and rushed to the doorway to view the extent of the fire.

The members of the family were awakened by the frightened cries of Mrs. Mottrahan. Calling them, Tenney ran to the parlor in the front of the building, closing the doors between it and the flaming structure in the rear. John Moran, a fireman of Engine Company No. 3, which is stationed but a block from the burned buildings, had seen the flames, and, sending a still alarm to notify the other companies, his company dashed to the fire.

Father Calls for Help.

Tenney was leaning from a window calling for a ladder or some other means of escape. No time was wasted in a search for a ladder. Lieutenant McGurn sprang upon a rickety railing in front of the house, and placed one foot on a window sill as a brace. He was supported by his comrades while John Moran climbed on his shoulders and extended his arms toward the window.

The infant child of Mrs. Mottrahan, closely wrapped in a wet blanket, was let down by the mother, who was next lowered by Mr. Tenney. One by one Tenney lowered the children. As he swung from the window sill to the shoulders of the fireman the flames could be seen leaping out of a window of the room in which the family had been imprisoned. During the haste necessary to avoid the flames the arm of Grace Tenney was badly wrenched in the descent from the window.

CHINA BEGS FOR TERMS OF PEACE.

Appeal to United States to Treat with Li Hung Chang for Short Truce Is Met by Refusal.

ADVANCE TO CONTINUE.

Will Only Discuss Cessation of Hostilities When Legationers Are Safe Under Guard of American Soldiers.

WORD OF HOPE BY CONGER.

Promises Already Made Have Not Been Fulfilled and Better Evidence of Good Faith Must Be Shown.

SEEK FOR TIME THROUGH EDICT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The United States refuses to enter into any negotiations with Li Hung Chang looking to a cessation of hostilities.

This refusal was contained in an official communication addressed to the Chinese imperial government and handed to Minister Wu tonight by Assistant Secretary of State Adee. The Chinese authorities in Pekin are informed in the dispatch that no diplomatic steps will be taken until the demands previously made are fully complied with.

Demands Made Upon China.

These demands are reiterated in even stronger terms, emphasis being laid on three points—namely:

1. The Chinese government must give convincing proof that the foreign Ministers, attachés, and their families are safe.

2. The Ministers must be put in full and free communication with their respective governments.

3. The imperial authorities in Pekin must cooperate with the allied forces in securing unobstructed advance to the capital and the consequent protection of the foreigners.

Cheering News from Conger.

In addition to the play for time, veiled under the guise of an appeal for peace, a message from Minister Conger to General Chaffee was received, in which the Minister says he will hold on until the relief troops arrive. This is decidedly encouraging to the Washington officials.

Terms of Imperial Edict.

The edict calling out the reply was presented to the State department by Minister Wu early this afternoon.

After the conference at the State department, Assistant Secretary Adee gave out the following statement:

"An imperial edict forwarded by the Privy Council at Pekin, under date of the fourteenth day of the seventh moon (Aug. 8) to Governor Yuan at Tai Nan, Shantung, who transmitted it on the seventeenth day of the same moon (Aug. 11) to the Taotai at Shanghai, by whom it was retransmitted to Minister Wu, who received it on the night of the same day (Aug. 11).

"The imperial edict, as transmitted by the Privy Council, is as follows:

"'In the present conflict between Chinese and foreigners there has been some misunderstanding on the part of foreign nations and also a want of proper management on the part of some of the local authorities. A clash of arms is followed by calamitous results and caused a rupture of friendly relations, which will ultimately do no good to the world.

"'We hereby appoint Li Hung Chang as our Envoy Plenipotentiary, with instructions to propose at once by telegraph to the governments of the several powers concerned for the immediate cessation of hostile demonstrations pending negotiations, which he is hereby authorized to conduct for our part, for the settlement of whatever questions may have to be dealt with. The questions are to be severally considered in a satisfactory manner and the result of the negotiations reported to us for our sanction. Respect this.'

"The above is respectfully copied for transmission to your Excellency, to be communicated to the Secretary of State for his Excellency's information."

Refusal Is Unhesitating.

The edict was taken under consideration by the Cabinet at once. During the afternoon the President and Secretary Root held a consultation over a telephone, and the latter was instructed to notify the Chinese government, through Minister Wu, that this proposition could not be considered for an instant until the demands of the government had been granted.

Two of the conditions already referred to have been complied with in part, but the most important exactions have been ignored.

The Chinese government has given public assurances that the Ministers are alive and well. It has also permitted communication with the Ministers, but there is still a question as to whether it is full and free. The imperial government has not removed all danger to the lives and liberty of the Ministers, nor has it placed imperial troops in communication with the relief expedition that there may be cooperation for the liberation of the legationers, the protection of foreigners, and the restoration of order.

The failure of the Chinese to heed these suggestions, which are essential to the safety of the Ministers, causes the situation to revert to the second demand on the imperial government. This demanded the immediate cessation of hostile attacks by the imperial troops upon the legations. It was dangerously near an ultimatum, and this vigorous note, together with the approach of the international forces toward Pekin, was undoubtedly responsible for the appeal for peace.

Li Hung Chang Needs Watching.

China's desire for peace was not surprising to the officials here, as the action of the imperial government had been foreshadowed in the press dispatches. Therefore the administration was aware of what was about to be done, and consequently this enabled it to make a prompt reply. It will be observed the edict gives Li Hung Chang full authority to negotiate for peace, and that the Emperor will ratify any agreement this wily diplomat may make. Earl Li is

now at Shanghai, and if the President's terms are agreed to he will probably begin negotiations by telegraph.

The imperial government is apparently eager to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and it is believed will be willing to pay almost any indemnity in order to keep the allies out of Pekin. While Earl Li is conceded to be a diplomatist of the first rank, and will in all probability be acceptable to the powers as the representative of China in the negotiations which are almost sure to follow, he is looked upon with suspicion by all the civilized powers.

An attaché of the State department in discussing the Earl said:

"He is undoubtedly the greatest liar in China. He is without heart, soul, or conscience, and will stoop to anything. It cannot be denied that Li Hung Chang is one of the greatest diplomats living, but he is also a most cruel Chinese, and has not hesitated to order the beheading of his own countrymen with a view to his own promotion. He cannot be trusted, and if he should negotiate for peace he will have to be watched closely."

Final Solution Will Be Trying.

An impression prevails in administration circles which is almost a conviction that the solution of the Chinese muddle will be peaceful. It is the opinion here that China will ultimately comply with the conditions laid down by the President, as the imperial government must understand by this time that the only alternative is war. If these demands are not agreed to promptly an ultimatum will be sent which will close the doors to a peaceful settlement.

The solution of the present critical situation in China, so far as relates to the deliverance of the Ministers, is child's play as compared with the question of reparation and indemnity. After the present crisis has passed there will be played a game of diplomacy which will test the acuteness of the ablest diplomats of the world. It cannot be denied that the tendency is toward the dismemberment of the empire, and the diplomatic contest will be a lively one, and will have for its purpose the seizure of territory and peace among the powers. Of course this government will demand reparation for the damages sustained and the insults heaped upon the American Minister and citizens. This will not be in the form of territorial acquisition, but a monetary indemnity.

In fact, this government has announced that it will not be a party to a land-grabbing transaction, and will prevent this course being pursued by the other powers if possible. Just how far the United States will go is this direction is not yet known, but it is thought a vigorous protest will be made against such action, but that hostile steps would not be resorted to.

It is evident that the selection of Count von Waldersee for supreme commander in China contemplates military operations beyond the relief of the Ministers. The troops of the United States will not engage in operations of this character, and it is more than likely they will be withdrawn from China when the Ministers are rescued. This will be determined, however, when Pekin is reached, as it may be necessary to keep them in the Chinese capital for a short time to watch the progress of affairs.

WORD OF CHEER FROM CONGER.

General Chaffee Says Minister in Pekin Promises to Hold On Till Help Comes.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—There has been no halt in the march on Pekin and there will be none. In fact, the progress toward the forbidden city has been so rapid that the officials here are elated. This morning a dispatch was received from General Chaffee in which he forwarded one from Minister Conger.

"Adjutant General, Washington—Tol Tsun, 8th.—Message received today:

"'Pekin, Aug. 4.—We will hold on until your arrival. Hope it will be soon. Send such information as you can.' CONGER."

"CHAFFEE."

This dispatch gave the administration officials much encouragement, as it shows that the allies were only fifty-five miles from Pekin last Wednesday. From this point the roads to Pekin are excellent and rapid progress can be made.

It would not be surprising if the international forces are at this moment just outside the gates of Pekin. The data of General Chaffee's dispatch seems to be mixed, and instead of being from Tol Tsun it is believed the city from which it was sent is Thsai Thsun, twenty-five miles northeast of Tien Tsin. The rapidity of the movement will be seen when it is shown that the army has fought the battles at Peitsang and Yang Tsun, and marched twenty-five miles in four days. The allies have undoubtedly made ample provisions for their wounded and sick, and have transported their supplies and ammunition. This is considered excellent work under the circumstances.

It is believed the internationals have met no opposition since the battle at Yang Tsun, as no reference was made to it by General Chaffee. Army officials are of the impression that the relief column will meet with little or no opposition, as the Chinese are apparently demoralized and are retreating before the advance.

Column Must Take Chances.

This column will take desperate chances and push on at great risk, as the need of their presence is pressing and Minister Conger is urging haste. Just what course the internationals will pursue when they reach Pekin is not known, but in official circles the belief is that they will halt a short time and wait for the coöperation of the imperial troops. In view of the appeal for peace it is believed this assistance will be given.

If this coöperation is not forthcoming almost instantly the allies will fight their way into Pekin and relieve the Ministers. When the allies enter Pekin the conditions existing there will govern the length of their stay. This applies particularly to the American forces. It may suit the purposes of this government to retain the troops in Pekin to support the government, restore order, and make it safe for the American Minister to remain. If that official is withdrawn he or a successor will have to be sent to the forbidden city to represent this government. Therefore it may be decided to keep the troops there until order is restored and retire without the Minister.

On the other hand, the American forces may retire, bringing the Minister and the other Americans who wish to leave. Before either of these things is done the question of indemnity will in all probability have been agreed upon. A monetary indemnity and trade concession will be the shape which reparation to this government will assume. When this is settled the United States will retire if it can do so with good grace and fulfill its obligations to the other powers.

Sure to Be Some Land Grabbing.

There is almost certain to be a land-grabbing fever when the allies reach Pekin, as the selection of Count von Waldersee as the supreme commander contemplates further military operations than relieving the Ministers.

HOPES ALLIES ARE ADVANCING.

Italy's Minister to China Cables His Government of Battle in Pekin Legation—One Killed.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Italian Foreign office has received the following dispatch from the Italian Minister in Pekin, Marquis Salvago Raggi, dated Aug. 5:

"Shots exchanged between the defenders of the legation and the Chinese. One killed and two wounded.

"We have no news from the allies since July 30. We hope they will not delay advance to Pekin."

SENDS INSOLENT NOTE TO FRANCE.

Tsung-li-Yamen Says Ministers Remain in Pekin at Their Own Risk.

DELCASSE MAKES REPLY.

President Loubet Follows Lead of German Kaiser and Speaks to Soldiers.

MESSAGE FROM M. PICHON.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Foreign office here has received through the Chinese Minister, Yu Keng, a note from the Tsung-li-Yamen which is most insolent in its tone. It not only complains of the "tardiness of the foreign Ministers in Pekin" in replying to the offer of a safe escort out of the capital, but says the Tsung-li-Yamen will not accept the blame for any disaster which may follow the delays caused by the refusal of the Ministers, and then crowns the whole by an ugly-sounding demand that the governments order their representatives out of Pekin.

Delcasse's Pointed Reply.

Minister Delcasse has sent the following reply:

"No order to depart from Pekin will be given to our Minister so long as the route is unsafe. If a casualty occurs the responsibility will be entirely with the Chinese government. Its strict duty is to protect foreign Ministers even more than its own.

"If it be true that the Chinese government has great difficulty in defending them and in defending itself against rebels, it should order its troops to stand aside before the allied forces. This would render free the road from Tien Tsin to the capital and would accomplish the work of protection, which is incumbered.

"The Chinese government should understand that the only means of proving the sincerity of its designs and of limiting its responsibilities is a cessation in the placing of obstacles in the way of such an arrangement."

Delayed Note of M. Pichon.

The Foreign office received this morning from M. Pichon, French Minister at Pekin, the delayed dispatch which he referred to in the first message received from him last Thursday as "my cipher No. 1, dated Aug. 3." It is as follows:

"From June 20 to July 17 Chinese troops besieged, fired upon, and bombarded us. Four legations have been burned, and that of France three-quarters destroyed. We still hold out, thanks to the heroic defense of the Franco-Austrian detachment. Our loss is sixteen. The general loss is sixty more and 110 wounded.

"All the missions in Pekin have been burned save the Pei Tang Mission, which is standing, but the condition is uncertain. Despite anguish and privations the personnel of the legation are in good health.

"The bombardment ceased on July 17. Offensive works, Chinese barricades, and intermittently shots continue, without victims.

"The government is attempting indirectly to negotiate with us for departure, but we cannot leave without some protection other than that of the government.

"Our forces, ammunition, and provisions are almost exhausted. The interrupted attacks may recommence and place us at the mercy of the Chinese government.

"On July 19 I received a telegram which I was not allowed to reply to in cipher."

Loubet Copies Emperor William.

Emperor William's example in addressing his troops in a patriotic speech was followed by President Loubet of France, who went by special train today to Marseilles to bid his troops do their duty. President Loubet arrived at Marseilles at 10 o'clock this morning and was received by the Mayor, Deputies, Senators, and officials of the city. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau and the Ministers of Marine and War accompanied the President. The city was elaborately decorated. The Chief of State presented flags to the regiments leaving for China, and after he had reviewed the troops he made a patriotic address, and in the name of the French Republic.

President Loubet said:

"In the name of the republic I deliver to you the flags of the expeditionary corps. They are confided to your loyalty and patriotism, which I guarantee. 'Honor and Fatherland' is your motto. Soon you will inscribe upon their folds the name of a campaign rendered necessary by the violation of our rights, the disregard of our legitimate interests, and the brutal assault made upon those who represent in China civilization and progress.

Are Sacred Gift of Nation.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, let these flags be to you a sacred gift. They recall the lofty mission of France, a mission confided to your courage, to exact from a country where the essential laws of civilized countries have been odiously violated, the chastisement of the guilty and to impose some vivid indemnities for the past, with necessary guarantees for the future. They tell you that the heritage of honor, the care of which your elders confided to you, cannot grow less at your hands, and that, in this international army, which is formed for the defense of civilization, those bearing the French uniform must not yield in discipline, endurance, or courage to any.

"We will await with impatience, but not with alarm, the return which will permit us to share with you and your comrades of the fleet under Admiral Pottier our satisfaction and gratitude."

President Loubet was wildly cheered, and the flags were presented amidst scenes of greatest enthusiasm.

Brugere a Peacemaker.

President Loubet is showing a tendency towards that patriotism which is particularly marked in regard to the army. The visit to Marseilles today is the result of the intervention of General Brugere, as the tension had grown so pronounced between the government and the army that General Brugere went to the President and said that while he ought to have the army behind him he ought not to have its back turned toward him. So after the inflammatory speech of Emperor William President Loubet felt that his address should show he was confident of the loyalty and patriotism of his men, and he declared that laws would be made for the encouragement of French troops.

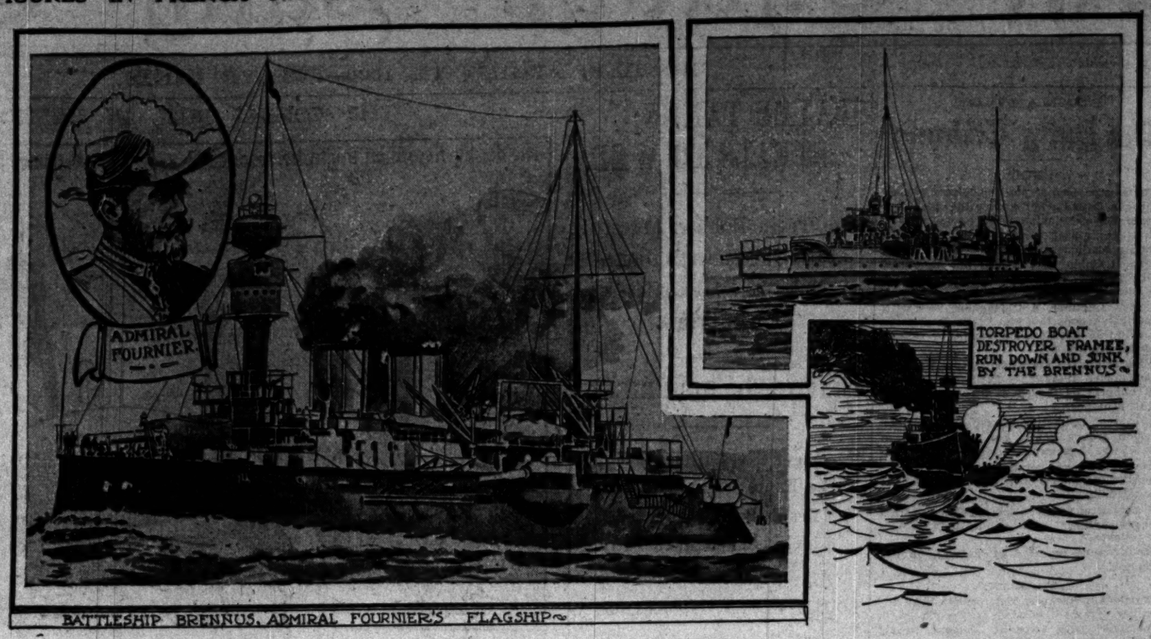
French officers and soldiers, he said, were finding it hard to accept a German commandant-in-chief, but the President also desired to distinctly accentuate the fact that "spare not" would not be the motto of the French troops.

After luncheon the President left for Paris at 4 o'clock.

The California Oil Fields.

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FIGURES IN FRENCH NAVAL MANEUVERS DISASTER, IN WHICH FORTY-TWO LIVES WERE LOST.



DOUBTS PARTITION OF CHINA.

Professor Fryer of University of California Does Not Think Flowery Kingdom Will Be Divided.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12.—Professor John Fryer, head of the department of Oriental languages in the University of California, who arrived here yesterday from China, in an interview today said:

"China will not be partitioned. This is something that I have always maintained. Not long ago nearly every writer on China foretold its division among the powers, but they will soon see that recent events have nullified their predictions.

"This war has aroused a national spirit in China. It is not that there has been any fundamental change in the organization in the empire since the Japanese war. That was not really a war at all. Raw recruits were stood up before the Japanese guns and shot down. The great mass of the Chinese people did not know that any conflict was in progress. But now the news of the fighting is widespread and the natives are working together as they seldom have before.

"I said that there has not been any great change in the organization of the empire. It is this fact that is going to necessitate the intervention of foreign governments. The departments are at the present moment incredibly corrupt. There can be no satisfactory dealing with China by this or European nations until the worst of this corruption is stopped. It will be the task of the powers," he continued, "to step in, form a workable executive council for the empire, and remove the most flagrant evils. Until this is done there can be no permanent advance in the Orient."

Professor Fryer was for many years connected with the imperial Chinese government in various capacities.

TELLS OF ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

Daniel Lubliner, Formerly of Chicago, Writes to Relatives Here—Was With Admiral Seymour.

A letter from Daniel Lubliner, a Chicago boy, who was with Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition for the relief of the legations at Pekin, has been received by his brother, Sol G. Lubliner of 406 South Clark street.

The letter is dated Taku, July 2, and contains a detailed account of the operations of the relief column under Admiral Seymour. It says:

"Our expedition numbered 2,000 men of all nationalities. The Americans and English were on the first two trains, with the others following. After the first fifteen miles the English were obliged to relay the tracks, replacing rails and ties, while we kept a scouting party 400 yards ahead to guard against a surprise. The first two trains were four miles ahead when we were attacked by 500 Boxers, armed with rifles, swords, and long spears. We killed 300 of them and the others retreated.

Attacked by a Thousand Chinese.

"In this manner we proceeded, building tracks, foraging for food, and keeping off the Boxers. The first train was again attacked by 1,000 Chinese, and we brought our rapid fire guns into action.

"They never got such a surprise in their lives, for we mowed them down like sheep. From 300 to 400 lay killed and wounded on the ground and what was left took to their heels. Our loss was two killed. We toiled away at the railroad for a week longer and when we got within fifteen miles of Pekin we found everything torn up ahead of us, and learned by carriers that the imperial soldiers were fighting against us. Our supplies were about exhausted and the Chinese soldiers were there in great numbers waiting for a chance to take a shot at us.

"There was nothing to do now but to get back to Tien Tsin for reinforcements, and it was decided that the best way would be to load the troops and guns on lighters and float down the river. After a day's hard work we made the start, with the Yankees in the lead. After traveling fourteen miles we sighted an army of 2,000 Boxers and waited for the main body to come up.

Surrounded by Imperial Troops.

"By the time we got our guns in position the Boxers had intrenched themselves and our fire did little damage. We finally sent out a column of marines and scattered them right and left without any loss to ourselves.

"We pushed on, having a skirmish occasionally with Chinese cavalry and imperial troops surrounding us, and making slow progress. When within ten miles of Tien Tsin we had to pass a fort occupied by imperial troops. Admiral Seymour asked to be allowed to pass without being fired on, but while he was talking with the messenger sent from the fort the Chinese opened fire on us with their cannon. We intrenched and, fighting with the fury of desperation, forced our way into the fort, taking two of the enemy's guns and turning them upon the fleeing Chinese.

American Soldiers Are Slain.

"We charged them and flanked them and drove them from the fort. The American loss in this engagement was four killed and twenty wounded, while the Europeans altogether lost 250 men.

"The fort was ours, but we had to hold it until we could get help from Tien Tsin. It took us three days to bury the dead and attend to the wounded, and on the fourth relief came. When we got to Tien Tsin we met with a warm reception. The English Admiral said that we Americans were the best fighters in the world and sent a letter to our Admiral, telling how well we had conducted ourselves. When we came alongside of the Newark the crew gave us three cheers, and then three for our gallant Captain McCalla, who was shot four times during the progress of the expedition."

Young Lubliner, who is 19 years of age, enlisted as a landsman on Aug. 2, 1899, and shipped on the battleship Iowa. Later he was transferred to Admiral Kempf's flagship, the Newark, and was promoted to chief engineer's messenger. He was one of the 150 Americans detailed for service with the relief expedition.

Rheumatism more painful in this climate than any other affliction, cured by prescription No. 2,551, by Eimer & Amend.

NEW DANGER IN PEKIN.

DEFEATED BOXERS MAY SEEK REVENGE THERE.

Order of Czar to Minister De Giers Taken as Indication He Fears Chinese Are Unable to Defend Legations—Reports of Mission Murders Continue to Arrive at Shanghai—Viceroy Still Opposes Troops Landing.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Aug. 13, 3 a. m.—It is feared that a fresh onslaught on the sorely tried defenders of the Pekin legations is impending. Defeated but still infuriated Chinese troops, driven from Pietsang and Yang Tsun, must now be close to the Chinese capital, and whether the officials, alarmed by the European nations' threats of retaliation, can restrain the fanatical Boxers is a question which is causing lively apprehension, as it is doubted if the legations have sufficient ammunition and men to withstand a prolonged attack.

Chinese May Be Helpless.

It is surmised that this may be the reason why the Czar notified the Russian Minister, M. de Giers, that he may start for Tien Tsin, but it is declared in other European capitals that the governments will follow the example of America and notify their Ministers to remain at the legations until the relief column arrives.

Allies Apparently Resting.

The allies are apparently resting in the captured position at Yang Tsun to afford the troops an opportunity to recover from the recent struggle and particularly from the extreme heat.

The military experts predict a further advance almost immediately. The anxiety of the Chinese government to induce the Ministers to quit Pekin, it is now declared, may be due to the knowledge that they cannot restrain their followers and consequently fear for the safety of their own heads.

Rioting in the South.

Serious rioting is reported to have taken place at Swatow in the South, where three or more mission chapels have been burned and mission-houses looted. Native Christians in that locality have been stoned to death, and the utter unreliability of Chinese promises is once more demonstrated by the discovery in Tien Tsin of copies of imperial edicts instigating the people to destroy all foreigners. These edicts were issued simultaneously with those in which the government promised to protect the legations.

Disturbance on the Yangtse.

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, on Aug. 11, says: "The Chinese telegraphs report a disturbance at Tatung, a port of call on the Yangtse, above Wuhu. Considerable damage was done to property.

"Li Hung Chang's yamen confirms the news of the execution of Chang Yin Huan at his place of exile, under an imperial edict, but no reason is given for the barbarous act.

"It is stated that Li Shan, Vice President of the Board of Revenue, is imprisoned on a charge of pro-foreign sympathies and rendering assistance to the legations.

"Further reports concerning the Tatung riot state that it was due to the Kolaohui society.

Shanghai Taotai Alarmed.

"The Taotai today, in an interview with Admiral Seymour, alleged that the native merchants were much disturbed at the impending arrival of British troops, and he urged the rescinding of the order and pleaded inability of the local authorities to guarantee tranquillity if the order was maintained. There are indications of the Nankin Viceroy being influenced in the same way."

Instructions to De Giers.

A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg on Aug. 11 referring to the De Giers order says: "By command of the Czar Minister de Giers has been authorized to go to Tien Tsin with all the members of his legation, staff, and Russian troops, but only if the Pekin government and the Chinese Emperor give the surest guarantees of security during the journey. De Giers has been requested to point out the grave responsibility which will be incurred by China and the Emperor personally in case the inviolability of the Minister and those who accompany him to Tien Tsin is not preserved."

Looks to Ultimate Settlement.

The Times' editorial leader this morning says:

"Though we have as yet no information of further progress in the military measures for the relief of the legations in Pekin, it may not, we hope, be too soon to consider the result of the victory which must follow a resolute effort on the part of the civilized governments to exact reparation for the past and to obtain securities for the future in China.

"Vindictive retribution of an indiscriminating character will fail of its effect, will leave the real criminals untouched, and degrade the civilized nations which carry it out, not only in the eyes of the Chinese but in its own.

"There are grave objections both to territorial and pecuniary indemnities of a penal character, but to insist upon the personal punishment of all officials up to the highest who encouraged or condoned the recent outrages will accomplish both. The ends which ought to be kept in view are the guilt of the central government, particularly, and of the Empress Dowager, who for nearly two years has been in supreme control of affairs in Pekin.

"It can scarcely be open to doubt that she cannot be exonerated from responsibility for the Boxer movement. It is difficult to believe that after all that has lately happened any European power will oppose her removal from the position she has abused.

"When order has been restored, and reparation in proper measure has been exacted for all offenses, the best chance for the future of China will lie in the abstention of the European powers."

Must Get Out of Pekin Soon.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Aug. 13, 3:30 a. m.—"The sooner we can be got out of this the better, for it is inconvenient for the Chinese government and unsafe for ourselves." This is a message received last evening from Sir Robert Hart, dated Pekin, Aug. 5, and sent in cipher to the Chinese maritime customs office in London.

Commenting upon it, the Morning Post says: "It would seem to indicate that the Chinese government is anxious for the safety of the foreigners, or, at any rate, anxious to get them safely out of Pekin, while Sir Robert Hart evidently expects that they will get out sooner or later."

Sheng, Director General of Railroads and Telegraphs, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Standard, expresses grave fears for the safety of the members of the legations when the defeated Chinese troops return to the capital.

The Austrian naval commander reports to Vienna that the allies decided to rest for three days after the taking of Yang Tsun.

Block River Above Advance.

A dispatch to a news agency from Tien Tsin says: "Junks and stones block the river beyond the advanced posts of the allies for a considerable distance, but the dryness continues and the country is in good marching order, subsidiary dikes having made the enemy's damming ineffective.

"It is believed that some 500 have been added to the expedition by the increase in the numbers of the British naval brigade."

Corea, according to a Seoul dispatch, consents to Japan sending troops there to provide for emergencies.

General Grodekoff reports to the Russian War office the occupation of Santchau and the passes across the Chingau Mountains. Orders have been issued for the formation of two additional Siberian army corps. A semi-official Shanghai telegram published in St. Petersburg describes the sending of British troops to Shanghai as "without the least necessity."

The reception of the message from the Italian Minister in Pekin effectually disposes of the report that he had started for Tien Tsin.

Commenting upon the various propositions made by China to the powers the Daily News well expresses the predominating British opinion, as follows:

"What the Chinese authorities say in effect is this: Stop your advance on Pekin and we will give your Ministers a safe conduct to Tien Tsin. If you do not at once instruct them to leave Pekin we cannot answer for the consequences.

"To this abominable and not thickly veiled threat there can be only one answer, and M. Delcasse has given it in cogent terms. The Ministers cannot leave except under absolutely convincing guarantees of safety. In the speedy advance of the allies lies the only real hope of saving the Ministers."

American Idea the Right One.

In the same vein the Daily Telegraph says: "American statesmen take up what seems the only logical attitude when they tell Mr. Conger that they have never for a moment entertained the idea of his placing himself at the mercy of a Chinese official pledge."

Cheng Yin Huan, the Cantonese who was the special Ambassador of China at Queen Victoria's jubilee, and who is now in banishment at Ili, has been ordered, according to a Shanghai dispatch, to commit suicide, an imperial edict having been issued to this effect.

THOUSANDS IN GRAVE PERIL.

Christians and Missionaries Far from the Allies' Route May Already Have Been Slain.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—According to dispatches received today from Vice Admiral Courrejels of the French naval command native Christians and missionaries on the line to Hankow, 500 kilometers from Pekin, are in great danger, the point being entirely outside the sphere of the allied operations. He has also received bad news regarding New Chwang, captured on Aug. 4, which, as he is advised, has since been evacuated.

According to his advices from the French colony in Pekin eight marines, one cadet, and one customs employé have been killed. He says a Danish company has laid a cable from Chefoo to Taku.

The Patrie publishes the following:

"The Procureur General of the congregation of the Lazarist missions, Mgr. Bettembourg, informs us that he has just been advised by M. Delcasse that, according to a dispatch from the French Consul General at Shanghai, received yesterday, 7,000 Christians have been massacred at Pao Ting, east of Pekin. No other details are at hand."

If such startling news has been received by the Foreign office it has been kept a secret, as the usual news channels have not been made acquainted with anything of the kind.

SWATOW CHAPELS IN RUINS.

Baptist Missionaries Tell of a New Outbreak in the Province of Kwang Tung.

HONGKONG, Saturday, Aug. 11.—The United States Consul General here, R. Wildman, has received a telegram from the American Baptist Mission at Swatow, Province of Kwang Tung, saying three more chapels have been demolished and there has been much looting of mission property.

TO ACT WITH WALDERSEE.

UNITED STATES AGREES TO FOLLOW GERMAN LEADER.

Friendly Notes Exchanged with Berlin Stating American Acceptance of New Commander and Reservations That Must Be Insisted Upon—Nations Unite on Common Object with Perfect Accord and Good Will—Other Powers Take Same Views.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The Department of State tonight made public the correspondence had with the German government and the Emperor relative to the selection of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee for the chief command of the coöperating foreign forces in China.

The first official intimation on the subject was received through the United States Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, whose telegram was to the following effect:

"Embassy of the United States, Berlin, Aug. 7.—Secretary of State, Washington: Advised of today declared willingness of the Emperor of Russia that the Russian forces in the Province of Chi-li be put under chief command of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee.

"A preference for the German Commander-in-Chief has also been expressed by the Japanese government.

"The government of Germany states its desire to be given early information in regard to the views of the United States government respecting the chief command, and also to be advised of the manner in which the United States would be disposed to join the forces under United States' command in Chili to the army operating there under Field Marshal Count Waldersee.

"JACKSON, Chargé d'Affaires."

Italy and Austria Consent.

This was followed on Aug. 9 by another telegram from the Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, reporting that Italy and Austria had also accepted Count von Waldersee as the chief commander over the coöperating forces in Chi-li, and that no replies had as yet been received from other governments.

On Aug. 10 Mr. Jackson telegraphed that Great Britain had accepted the German chief command on the condition that he should be generally accepted by the powers. As a necessary detail of the common understanding the German Emperor makes the suggestion that one or more military officers of each coöperating nationality should be attached to the headquarters of Count von Waldersee in order to carry on communication with the respective national contingents.

Send Answer of United States.

Early advice of the views of the United States on the subject, he added, was awaited.

On the night of Aug. 10 the following memorandum in response to the above cable dispatches from the chargé d'affaires in Berlin was telegraphed to Mr. Jackson for communication to the German Foreign office:

"The government of the United States will be much gratified to secure the command of so distinguished and experienced an officer as Count Waldersee for any combined military operations in which the American troops take part after the arrival of that officer in China, to attain the purposes declared by this government in the circular note delivered to the powers under date of July 3.

"The General commanding the American forces in China has already been authorized to agree with other commanders as to a common official direction of the various forces in their combined operations, preserving the integrity of his American division as a separate organization. A copy of this communication will be transmitted to him.

"As a considerable time must elapse before Count Waldersee can reach China, and conditions are rapidly changing, it would seem desirable to leave questions of method to be determined in view of the conditions which may then exist. The suggestion of his Majesty the German Emperor, that one or more military officers of each nationality should be attached to the headquarters of Count Waldersee to maintain communication with the national contingent meets the approval of this government."

Latest Notes Exchanged.

The communication of this memorandum having been made as directed, the President received last night (Saturday) the following congratulatory telegram from the German Emperor:

"Homburg, Schloss, Aug. 11, 1900.—His Excellency, the President of the United States of America:

"I received with pleasure the decision of the United States that American and German soldiers shall fight together for the common cause of civilization under one Commander-in-Chief. The brave army of your country, which have shown of late so many warlike qualities, united with Europe, will be irresistible.

"Field Marshal Count Waldersee, who will have the honor of leading your forces, is not a stranger to America. His wife is an American by birth. I beg your Excellency to accept my heartfelt thanks for the confidence the United States places in the leadership of Count Waldersee.

"WILHELM II."

To this telegram the President cabled the following acknowledgment today:

"Washington, Aug. 12, 1900.—His Imperial Majesty, Wilhelm II., Homburg, Schloss, Germany: I am gratified to receive your Majesty's message of good will in relation to the selection of Count Waldersee, and, like you, I see in our common effort to discharge a common duty of humanity an additional recognition of the kindly ties and mutual interest that exist between this country and Germany.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

SAYS RED TAPE STARVES TROOPS.

War Correspondent with General Rundle Tells of Deplorable State of Affairs.

BLAME IN HIGH PLACES.

Declares There Is No Reason for Men to Go Hungry While Supplies Rot in Storage.

BOER HATRED DEEP ROOTED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—Mr. A. G. Hales, representative in south Africa of the Daily News, is the latest war correspondent to attack the methods and the red tape of the British War office. He says:

"Let me tell you how our army in Africa is treated by the incompetent people in the good City of London. I pledge my word as a man and a journalist that every written word is true. I will add nothing, nor detract from, nor set down aught in malice. If my statements are proven false then let me be scourged with the tongue and pen of scorn from every decent Briton's home and hearth forever after, for he who lies about his country at such an hour as this is of all traitors the worst.

"I will deal now particularly with the men who are acting under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Leslie Rundle. This good soldier and courteous gentleman has to hold a frontage line from Winburg, via Senekal, almost to the borders of Basutoland. His whole front, extending nearly 100 miles, is constantly threatened by an active, dashing, determined enemy, an enemy who knows the country far better than an English foxhunting squire knows the ground he hunts over season after season. To hold this vast line intact General Rundle has to march from point to point as his scouts warn him of the movements of the tireless foe.

Huge Task for Starving Men.

"General Rundle's task is a colossal one, and any sane man would think that gigantic efforts would be made to keep him amply supplied with food for his soldiers. But such is not the case. The men are absolutely starving. Many of the infantry men are so weak that they can barely stagger along under the weight of their soldierly equipment. They are worn to shadows and move with weary, listless footsteps on the march. People high up in authority may deny this, but he who denies it sullies the truth.

"This is what the soldiers get to eat, what they have been getting to eat for a long time past, and what they are likely to get for a long time to come, unless England rouses herself and bites to the bone in regard to the people who are responsible for it:

"One pound of raw flour, which the soldiers have to cook after a hard day's march, is served out to each man every alternate day. The following day he eats one pound of biscuits.

Cannot Cook What He Gets.

"In this country there is little or no fuel. If a soldier is lucky enough to pick up a little he can go to the nearest water, of which there is plenty, mix his cake without yeast or baking powder, and make some sort of a wretched mouthful. He gets one pound of raw fresh meat daily, which nine times out of ten he cannot cook, and there his supplies end.

"What has become of the rations of rum, of sugar, of tea, of cocoa, of groceries generally? Ask at the snug little railway sidings where the goods are stacked—and forgotten. Ask in the big stores in Cape Town and other seaport towns. Ask in your own country, where countless thousands of pounds' worth of foodstuff lie rotting in the warehouses, bound up and tied down with red tape bandages. Ask—yes, ask, but don't stop at asking; condemn somebody high up in power. Don't let some wretched underling be made the scapegoat of this criminal state of affairs, for the taint of this shameful thing rests upon you, upon every Briton whose homes, privilege, and prosperity are being safeguarded by these famishing men.

"The folk in authority will probably tell you that General Rundle and his splendid fellows are so isolated that food cannot be obtained for them.

Can Get Supplies Through.

"I say that is false, for recently I, in company with another correspondent, left General Rundle's camp without an escort. We made our way in the saddle, taking our two Cape carts with us, to Winburg railway station; leaving our horseflesh there, we took the train for East London. Then back to the junction and down to Cape Town, where we remained for forty-eight hours, and then made our way back to Winburg, and from Winburg we came without escort to rejoin General Rundle at Hammonia.

"If two war correspondents could traverse that country and get through with winter supplies for themselves, why cannot the transport people manage to do the same? These transport people affect to look with contempt upon a war correspondent and his opinions on things military; but if we could not manage transport business better than they do, most of us would willingly stand up and allow ourselves to be shot.

Nation Not Doing Its Share.

"Our men on the fields of war are famishing, whilst millions' worth of food lies rotting on our wharves and in our cities, food that ought with ordinary management to be within easy reach of our fighting Generals. Britain asks of Rundle the fulfillment of a task that would tax the energies and abilities of the first General in Europe, and with a stout heart he faces the work in front of him, faces it with men whose knees knock under them when they march, with hands that shake when they shoulder their rifles—shake, but not with fear; tremble, but not from wounds, but from weakness, from poverty of blood and muscle, brought about by continual hunger. Are those men fit to storm a kopje? Are they fit to tramp the whole night through to make a forced march to turn a position and then fight like their fathers fought next day?

"I tell you no. And yours be the shame if the empire's flag be lowered—not theirs, but yours—for you—what do you do? You stand in your music halls and shout a chorus of songs full of sentiments of pride for your soldier, full of praise for his patience, his pluck, and his devotion to duty; and you let him go hungry, so hungry that I have often seen him quarrel with a black for a handful of raw mealies on the march."

"The men are still sullen, the women are still drumlie and sour," writes John Stuart of the Morning Post, describing the Transvaal women about Krugersdorp. "As I have often before remarked, these women hate us with a hatred as cruel as the grave.

"'Send me a wounded Englishman,' wrote a young woman of the place, 'for I want to watch him die.'"

To Concentrate at Mafeking.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—It has been decided, according to a dispatch to the Times from Ottoboop, dated Saturday, to concentrate General Sir Frederick Carrington's force at Mafeking.

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PARK DRIVEWAYS ARE REOPENED.

Completion of Diversey Bridge Adds Another Link to the Continuous Chain.

TWO MILES UNFINISHED.

Entire Route Is Now Accessible, But Has a Few Rough Spots.

ARE MANY GRADE CROSSINGS

The boulevard system of the city, furnishing a continuous drive through the parks of the North, West, and South Sides, was reopened yesterday by the completion of the Diversey boulevard bridge.

The system is now finished, with the exception of two miles, and in these instances the connection is made over rather poorly paved streets. The breaks are between Humboldt boulevard and Humboldt Park and south of Douglas Park to the drainage channel. While the complete drive is now accessible to wheels and buggies, automobiles, at least all but a few of the lighter ones, would find the route unfavorable in places and impassable just south of the drainage channel bridge.

A few carriages were making the entire drive of thirty miles yesterday afternoon. Starting north from Michigan avenue, the route lies by Rush street and Ohio to Pine street and the Lake Shore drive and thus into Lincoln Park. Going west from Lincoln Park on Diversey boulevard until the river is crossed, the drive follows paved street south to Humboldt boulevard. Humboldt boulevard leads west and south and into the park by way of Logan and Palmer squares. From Humboldt Park to Garfield is direct way by Central boulevard and south of Garfield Park there is a fine stretch of asphalt in Douglas boulevard.

Where the Break Occurs.

It is between Douglas Park and the beginning of the South park system at Thirty-third street and Western avenue boulevard that the famous system is sadly broken. A drive of more than a mile over rough cedar pavements, car tracks, through unpaved streets filled with mudholes and through a big ditch near the drainage channel would almost dispel the favorable impressions gained. From the beginning of Western avenue boulevard through the South park system the drive is as perfect as could be found, the macadamized roads being almost as smooth, level, and hard as a marble floor.

The first Sunday which could be spent in making this trip was a perfect day for driving and riding, and the boulevards were thronged. In the parks the evidences of the hot weather were left. Lawns that two weeks before had been as green as in June, wonderfully fresh for the season, were burned brown in some places. Now and then the wind picked up a handful of dried leaves that had fallen from the trees during the eight days of burning weather and whisked them through the air as if to remind the passers that autumn would soon be at hand.

Lake Shore Drive Disappointing.

It impresses one as pitiable that the Lake Shore drive should be the first part of the system to prove disappointing. It is the poorest part of the whole system of boulevards so far as they are completed. A carriage lurches along through holes that are half a foot deep, and wheelmen dodge in and out to avoid them. Water from sprinkling collects in the holes and splashes carriages and riders.

In driving through Lincoln Park, if the lake shore is followed, the impression is apt to be favorable. Nature has been merciful in covering up the defects with a wealth and brilliance of foliage such as seldom endures throughout a summer.

Diversey boulevard is looked upon with most interest, perhaps, because its completion has removed the one obstruction to the continuous drive. It serves to illustrate some of the objectionable points in the system.

Grade Crossings on the Route.

There are on the entire route ten grade crossings. The first is on Diversey, the second on Humboldt boulevard, and both are branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. At Twenty-second and Western avenue and Twenty-sixth and Western avenue there are a large number of tracks. Western avenue boulevard has three grade crossings, at Thirty-sixth street, Thirty-eighth street, and Forty-ninth street. Garfield boulevard has two crossings, one near Gage Park and another at the Belt line, near Halsted street. There is one grade crossing in returning from the South parks at Thirty-ninth street, but it is much less used than the other tracks that cross at grade.

Diversey boulevard leads through some regions of disagreeable odors, for which it, of course, cannot be held responsible. It also offers a close view of the Luetgert factory, and on the opposite side of the street a large dumping ground. As a new boulevard the lack of trees is noticeable.

Park Policemen Are Scarce.

In driving from the Rush street bridge over the route described not a park policeman was seen in Lincoln, Humboldt, and Garfield Parks, nor on the boulevards until Douglas boulevard and Twelfth street was reached. The absence of signs giving street names along the boulevards and of any "milestones" where they are needed to point out the direction of the parks is particularly noticeable on the North and West Sides.

Humboldt Park appears to far better advantage than either of the other West parks. It is more attractive in landscape and more neatly kept.

Central boulevard leading to Garfield Park is in a bad condition. The surfacing of the granite-macadamized street is broken up, and small sharp pieces of stone are scattered thickly over the surface.

That part of Garfield north of Lake street is unkempt and neglected. Weeds grow among the grass, and the drive is full of holes. Garfield Park itself has the appearance of a house that has been deserted about a year.

Hamlin avenue, really forming one of the drives of Douglas boulevard, leads through a perfect sea of sweet clover. The fragrance that sweeps across the drive is enticing, but the aspect from a practical point of view is different. The sweet clover is one of the weeds that threaten lawns, gardens, and farms. The South parks are much worse, for portions of their boulevards are bordered with fields of Canada thistles.

Road Is Hard to Find.

Douglas Park is one of the busiest of parks. It is accessible to a large number of people who most need the parks. To any but a persistent follower of the course it would mean the stopping place, for it is almost impossible to find the connection south of this park with the beginning of Western avenue boulevard. It leads over rough cedar blocks, past a lumber yard, across a viaduct, over the drainage bridge, under a track elevation, and then up a small precipice, which must, for the present, prove a stumbling block to automobiles.

Once upon the boulevards of the South park system there is no interruption, Michigan avenue north of Sixteenth, which finishes the course, is the only place where the boulevards are in bad repair. Otherwise the route through Gage Park, Washington Park, Jackson Park, Drexel boulevard, and Michigan avenue is an ideal one.

A trip over the system now that it is made possible serves to show most of all at what a comparatively slight expenditure the whole thing might be put in shape. The breaks are slight, but they are disagreeable. When it is finished Chicago will have the longest boulevard drive in the world.

Your credit is O. K. Diamonds and watches on personal terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

TO STOP DAMES-DUX DUEL.

CHIEF KIPLEY DECLARES HE WILL TAKE A HAND.

Is Not Romantic Enough to Allow Men to Butcher Each Other, He Declares —Principals Are Getting Ready for the Combat, Sharpening Their Weapons and Practicing at Swordplay—One Prefers Pistols—But Few Witnesses to Be Invited.

Unless they are wary enough to elude the police or Chief Kipley's plans miscarry, Charles Dux and Hermann Dames, the Chicago men who have arranged a duel for next Thursday morning, will be obliged to put to rout a company of policemen before they can settle their quarrel.

Chief Kipley will be responsible for the presence of some twenty policemen, if he can find where the meeting is to take place. As soon as he heard of the intentions of Dames and Dux he announced that he would send a detail of policemen to the spot where the two former German officers are to meet. If they persist in their attempts to fight they will, according to Chief Kipley, be seized and thrown into a patrol wagon. Then they will be trundled away to the nearest station, where they will be locked up on charges of assault.

Chief Kipley refuses to look upon the intended duel in a favorable light, and declares that he is too devoid of romance to allow it to be proceeded with. In speaking of the proposed duel and duelists yesterday he said: "We will throw them into a dungeon cell and hold them there in durance vile." Then dropping into slang, he continued: "They will get it in the neck. The boys will pick them up by the napes of their necks and toss them into a wagon. Nothing but the neck will do. We will show them that we do not allow people to murder each other in Chicago."

Dames Polishes His Weapon.

While the police official was telling of what was going to be done to the duelists, the principals in the affair were busy preparing for the fray. Hermann Dames left his home at 778 North Leavitt street early in the morning, with his cavalry sword strapped around his waist. When he reached his saloon he took it with him into a back room, and during his spare hours spent his time in sharpening it and polishing the blade. Finally he was satisfied with the appearance of the weapon, and commenced to practice for the duel. A chair in the back room of his saloon was attacked and slaughtered. Several holes were punched in the wall, and then the former officer, who has grown fat during the last few years, was obliged to sit down and rest.

Charles Dux was also busy preparing for the fray. He is several pounds lighter than Dames, and will not be obliged to train for the duel in the energetic manner in which the saloonkeeper is forced to do. When seen at his home at 582 South Ashland avenue yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dux declared he was ready for the fray. He had spent a portion of the night before practicing sword play with his second, Frank Neuhaus. His weapon is an infantry sword, and is shorter than Dames'.

Meeting Place to Be Kept Secret.

Dames is considered a more experienced swordsman than Dux, but it is believed that his weight will prevent him from having any advantage in the contest. Neither of the men fears interference on the part of the police. They declare that the place where the duel is to be fought will be kept secret. They declare that they have had experience before in dodging officers of the law who were unwilling to allow dueling.

Dux is in a less sanguinary frame of mind than Dames. While the latter declares that the duel must be to the death, the former states that he will be satisfied with drawing blood from the body of his enemy.

"And I will do it, too," he said. "Ach, mein Gott. If it was only with pistols, I would give him such a pretty little wound."

Dux Has Had Pistol Experience.

This will be Dux's first duel with the sword. Several times, however, he has exchanged shots with an adversary. When questioned as to the cause of the approaching duel, he became greatly enraged, and he declared that he had been "insulted" by Dames. When told Dames' version of the cause of the duel, he declared that it was true, and began to tell of his grievances against the former Lieutenant of the Uhlans.

Charles Dux was formerly a Lieutenant in the Pioneer Battalion of the Guard Corps of the Prussian army, and served with his corps during the Franco-Prussian war. He received a wound in his left leg while supervising work in the trenches before Metz, but recovered from this wound in time to rejoin the army while it was besieging Paris.

He was born in Dortmund, Westphalia, in 1850. He was educated in the military school at Hanover. In 1869 he received his commission as Second Lieutenant, and was attached to the Pioneers.

Charles Dux's War Record.

When the war broke out he was ordered to join his battalion. His first battle was fought at Saarbruecken. He took part in every engagement in which his corps participated from that battle until the siege of Metz, where he was wounded. He left the German army in 1874, and in 1880 came to this country. He resided in Pittsburg from 1880 to 1889, when he came to Chicago.

Arrangements for the duel have practically been completed, with the exception of the selection of the place where it is to take place. Fritz Bassel and Frank Neuhaus, who are to act as seconds, will select the scene for the duel. It is intended to have the affair private, and only the seconds, physicians, and a few of the friends of the men will be allowed to witness the fight.

CRAZED BY THE HEAT, AUGUST SMITH TRIES TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Attacks Her with a Knife and Stabs Mrs. Theobole, Who Comes to Her Assistance — Overpowered by Police and Placed in South Chicago Station.

Crazed by the heat and armed with a large butcher knife, August Smith, 9836 Avenue H, South Chicago, yesterday attempted to kill his wife. Failing to carry out his intention the man then stabbed Mrs. Theobole, a neighbor who went to the assistance of Mrs. Smith. It took the efforts of two policemen to overpower the man and take him to the South Chicago Police Station.

Smith is 28 years old and a boilermaker employed by the Chicago Ship Building company. The heat of the last week seemed to affect him greatly. Yesterday morning he was taken ill.

At noon he got up and went for a walk. When he returned an hour later he appeared nervous. His wife advised him to lie down. She went into another room. A few minutes later she was startled by a shriek, and when she turned her husband was rushing toward her, shouting: "I am going to kill you."

He held a carving knife in his uplifted hand. Mrs. Smith seized a chair and held it in front of her. She backed towards the door and screamed for help.

Mrs. Theobole, who lives upstairs, ran to Mrs. Smith's assistance. She seized a chair and held the man in a corner, while Mrs. Smith ran into the street in search of a policeman. She found Patrolman Max Roehing of the Woodlawn Station, who went to the house.

Smith had stabbed Mrs. Theobole in the right arm and was about to attack her again, when the policeman knocked the weapon from his hand.

The policeman seized Smith by the throat, but was unable to hold him. The women went out for more help, and Patrolman Peter Thodden came to Roehing's assistance. Smith was overpowered and taken to the South Chicago Police Station.

Mrs. Theobole's wound, though painful, is not dangerous. Mrs. Smith escaped with a few bruises about the face and shoulder.

Car Fender Saves Child's Life.

Pedestrians in West Van Buren street yesterday were horrified at what they expected would be the certain death of little Roy Byrth, 3 years old, of 349 West Van Buren street, who attempted to run in front of a rapidly moving trolley car. The child was caught in the fender and carried some distance before the car could be stopped. He sustained a fractured knee and bruised head.

PRINCIPALS IN THE CHICAGO DUEL SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY.



The picture of the challenger was taken twenty-five years ago, in a uniform of the German Pioneers, at the time when the quarrel started, which now is to be settled on the field of honor.

POLICE SHOOT A BURGLAR.

DESPERATELY WOUNDED, CHILESKY BRAVES HIS PURSUERS.

Bravado of a Night Prowler Whom Patrolman Richard Handlin Sees Coming Out of a Coal Office While He Has a Suspicious Character Under Arrest—Unable to Catch His Man, the Roundsman Wings Him with His Revolver.

Although badly wounded, Frank Chilesky kept three policemen of the Rawson Street Police Station busy for fifteen minutes early yesterday morning. The man had been shot by Patrolman Richard Handlin while coming out of a coal office at Noble and Bradley streets, and sought refuge in a shed at Fleetwood and Branch streets.

When the police arrived, after having searched the neighborhood for over an hour, Chilesky was found in the shed. Blood was flowing from a wound in his right hip, and the police thought he was unconscious. As they were about to go to his side the wounded man drew his revolver, and, pointing it at them, commanded them to halt.

The patrolmen knew the man was in earnest, and they stopped. While still holding his revolver Chilesky tried to stand on his feet, but he did not succeed. In the meantime several other policemen, having heard Handlin's shots, came to his assistance. The policemen went to the rear of the shed and entered the place, and before Chilesky could offer any resistance he was overpowered. But he fought fiercely, and it took the three men to hold him.

Wounds Are Dangerous.

The patrol wagon was summoned and the wounded man was removed to the County Jail hospital, where the attending physicians, after examining him, stated that his condition was serious. The wounded man is 20 years old and lives on the Northwest Side. He denies he attempted to burglarize the coal office. However, the police say the man has been arrested on several other occasions on different charges.

There is also under arrest at the Rawson Street Station a youth who says his name is Joseph Bindeck, who was arrested in the vicinity of the coal office a few minutes before the shooting of Chilesky. The prisoner, the police say, is a companion of the wounded man and it is said he was watching on the outside while Chilesky entered the coal office.

According to Patrolman Handlin, while passing Noble and Bradley streets shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, he saw Bindeck acting in a suspicious manner. The boy refused to answer the patrolman's questions and the latter was about to take him to the police station when he saw Chilesky climbing out of a window in the coal office across the street.

Policeman's Hands Are Full.

Handlin thought the man was a burglar and he tried to make his prisoner run in front of him, but Bindeck refused to walk. Without hesitating a moment the officer lifted Bindeck from the sidewalk and ran after Chilesky, who was about a block ahead. After running about 500 yards Handlin drew his revolver and fired two shots at the fugitive. The latter was seen to stagger and fall, but he regained his feet and escaped in Fleetwood street.

Patrolman Tasser then appeared on the scene, and, turning the prisoner over to him, Handlin ran after Chilesky.

The sidewalk was bespattered with blood, and Handlin knew that he had hit his man. As he reached Branch street he was joined by two other patrolmen and a search of the neighborhood was made. The finding of Chilesky followed.

Chilesky failed to secure any plunder, as it is thought by the police that he had just entered the place when he saw the officer arresting his companion.

Razor Used on Detective.

Detective Sergeant O'Malley of the Harrison Street Police Station narrowly escaped with his life yesterday while attempting to arrest R. J. Cooney, an employé of the Tremont House, at the corner of State and Harrison streets. Cooney had nearly overpowered the detective and was holding a razor at his throat when Patrolman Farley of the Central Station and a citizen named Thomas O'Donnell arrived on the scene. O'Donnell struck Cooney in the face, which forced him back from O'Malley just as the razor was about to cut into the skin. The blow infuriated Cooney and he again set upon O'Malley and his rescuers. For ten minutes the four men rolled and struggled on the pavement. Finally Cooney was forced to yield and was taken to the Harrison Street Police Station.

AGED JOHANNA LARSON SEEKS DEATH UNDER WHEELS OF A TRAIN.

Engineer John Shannon Reverses Quickly and the Woman Is Thrown Ten Feet—Removed to Daughter's Residence in Kensington.

Mrs. Johanna Larson, 78 years old, threw herself in front of a south-bound Chicago and Eastern Illinois freight train at One Hundred and Eighth street, Kensington, last evening, and but for the prompt action of the engineer, John Shannon, would have been crushed.

Mrs. Larson had left the residence of her daughter, 10120 Indiana avenue, ostensibly to visit relatives. She had been morose and melancholy since the death of her husband two years ago. The freight train was pulling south at a moderate rate and numerous people at the crossing were horrified at the aged woman's throwing herself before the train.

Engineer Shannon, realizing that he could not bring the train to a full stop, brought the lever down hard and reversed, checking the speed somewhat. The woman was caught and hurled ten feet away. She was taken into a nearby store. She sustained a concussion of the brain and her face was badly cut. She was removed to the residence of her daughter. It is said she is unlikely to recover.

To Spread Co-Operative Brotherhood.

Members of the Chicago Coöperative Brotherhood met at Schoenhoefen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, yesterday and decided to organize branches of the brotherhood in all parts of the United States and Canada. The plan for enlarging the organization was prepared by John H. Oppeland, State Organizer for Illinois.

Forest Fires Are Extinguished.

East Tawas, Mich., Aug. 12.—The forest fires which have been threatening in this vicinity were all extinguished by today's heavy rainfall.

HINT AT POLICE EXPOSE.

OFFICERS OF WEST CHICAGO AVENUE HAVE EVIDENCE.

Investigation of Elsner Case Brings to Light Other Instances of Property Disappearing from Station Safe — Concerted Efforts of Interested Men to Settle—Chief Kipley Declares if Any Irregularities Exist They Must Be Ferreted Out.

Unless political influence is exerted stronger than the determination of the police officials at the West Chicago Avenue Station, the trial of the three Desk Sergeants—O'Neil, Brundage, and Carey—which involves the loss of the property of a prisoner from the police station safe, will mark the commencement of the exposure of a series of alleged irregularities at that station.

Inspector Kalas and Captain Kelly followed out the investigation of the charges made against the Desk Sergeants and made many discoveries. Other cases of a similar nature, not involving such a large amount, were unearthed.

Elsner Has Another Claim.

One feature of the Elsner case, in which the three Desk Sergeants are concerned, is the fact that Elsner, the complainant, makes the claim that when he was taken away from his house by the police he left $600 in money there; that no policeman was sent to take charge of the premises, and that the $600 disappeared after he was removed. Captain Kelly says it is the invariable rule to detail a policeman to guard property under similar conditions until the owner or some legal representative takes charge. Had this been done when Elsner was removed no such complaint from Elsner would have been heard.

Another feature of the Elsner case is that the Captain and Inspector at the West Chicago Avenue Station have definite information that two of the accused sergeants acted together in calling a conference in which all three were to participate "for the purpose of settling up the claim of Elsner, who was going to make trouble." One of the sergeants refused to participate in this meeting.

Other Smaller Losses Reported.

It was while making an investigation of the case that the fact became known that "settlements" had been made during the last year with several persons who had been locked up and were unable to regain the property taken from them. In one case a prisoner lost $9 cash, the same being taken from the safe. In fear of the result of a complaint, a proposition was made that each one of the officers concerned contribute $3 toward a fund for "settlement." A protest against it was of no avail, and the money was furnished. This case will be the subject for investigation during this week.

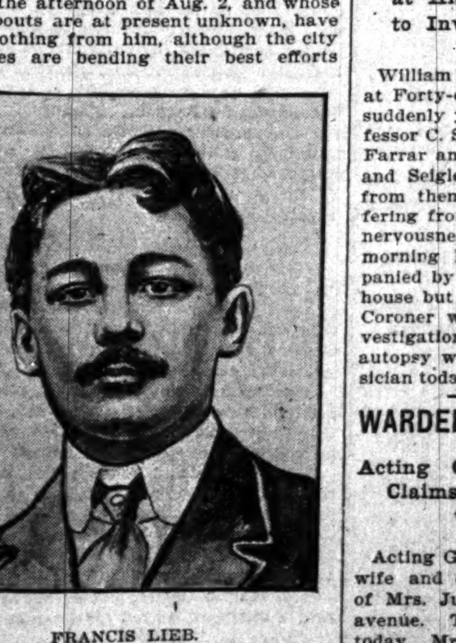
Another case is that in which a watch belonging to a prisoner was in the safe two weeks ago and cannot now be found. The owner of the watch had been to the station frequently to get his property.

When the fact was laid before Chief Kipley that attempts had been made to "settle" the Elsner case before it reached the Trial board, he said the only way to "settle" the case was to try it and discover the guilty ones.

FAIL TO FIND FRANCIS LIEB.

Search for Missing Young Man Thus Far Unavailing—Friends Speak Highly of Him.

The family of Francis Lieb, the young man who left his home at 616 La Salle avenue on the afternoon of Aug. 2, and whose whereabouts are at present unknown, have heard nothing from him, although the city detectives are bending their best efforts



FRANCIS LIEB.

toward locating him. The father, General Herman Lieb, is of the opinion that some of the friends of his son may be concealing him, but nothing has been discovered that would bear out that theory. Friends who have known the young man intimately speak in highest terms of his character as a man and of his excellence as a singer, and all who have mentioned the matter of his strange disappearance express the hope that he may be restored to his family.

PANIC IN BIJOU THEATER.

CRY OF "FIRE" OR "FIGHT" ALARMS BOYS IN GALLERY.

They Make a Rush for the Stairways and Two Drop to the Balcony — But Little Confusion Follows in Lower Part of House and No One Is Seriously Hurt — Lad Becoming Faint and Rolling in Aisle Said to Have Started the Scare.

Panic, the result of careless cries of "Fire!" and "Fight!" by some excited individuals, caused a scramble for the gallery exits at the Bijou Theater, Halsted and Jackson streets, during the performance yesterday.

No one was injured, and the excitement was confined for the most part to the gallery, the greater portion of the occupants being boys. While there was some excitement in the balcony, there was practically none in the orchestra and orchestra circle.

Caused by Boy Fainting.

So far as could be learned by the management of the house the alarm started when one of the boys became faint from the heat, and, being unable to sit up, rolled over on the floor of the aisle and begged for a drink of water. The other boys rushed to the lad's assistance, and those who could not see and did not know what was in progress raised the cry of "Fight," believing that two or more of the crowd was engaged in a game of fisticuffs. The cry of "Fight" was taken by many for "Fire," and there was a rush of gallery occupants for the stairs.

Two Drop to Balcony.

A score or more ran downward to the gallery rail. Some of them attempted to climb over and drop a distance of twelve feet to the balcony. Cooler heads in the crowd interrupted that proceeding, and only two boys—Dennis Collins, 781 Taylor street, and Johnny Seremsky, 356 Laflin street—succeeded in dropping. Neither was badly hurt, but the Seremsky boy suffered from ankle sprains, having struck squarely on his feet when he landed on the balcony. Seen at his home last night Johnny said:

"I heard them holler 'Fire,' and so I slid over the front of the gallery and dropped into the place below. I did not see any fire, but everybody in the gallery was running and trying to get out. Many of the boys jumped from the ends of the gallery into the upper boxes. We did not leave, but saw the other acts of the show."

Hears Cry of "Fire."

Herman Seremsky, older brother of Johnny, said:

"I was there and started to jump down into the balcony, but some man held me and said there was no fire. I heard them calling 'Fire,' but didn't see any."

Patrolman Kearney, detailed at the theater, said: "None of the boys was hurt. There was little or no excitement in the lower part of the house, as only fifty people left their seats. The excitement in the gallery followed the lowering of the curtain at the end of the third act."

"Was there an alarm of fire given?"

"No. The excitement was caused by some one shouting 'Fight' and being misunderstood to say 'Fire.' No one was injured."

DIES WHILE UNDERGOING TREATMENT AT HANDS OF ELECTRIC HEALERS.

William Seiglehan, a Clerk, Sufferer from Brain Disease, Comes to His End at His Physician's House—Coroner to Investigate.

William Seigelhan, a grocer's clerk, living at Forty-eighth and Addison avenues, died suddenly yesterday in the residence of Professor C. S. Farrar, 34 South Homan avenue. Farrar and his wife are "electric healers," and Seiglehan had been taking treatment from them for several days. He was suffering from inflammation of the throat, nervousness, and brain trouble. Yesterday morning he went to the healers, accompanied by his mother. He had been in the house but a short time when he died. The Coroner was notified of the death. An investigation was made by the police, and an autopsy will be held by the Coroner's physician today. Seiglehan was 20 years old.

WARDER IS SURE OF VICTORY.

Acting Chief Executive of Illinois Claims Republicans Will Sweep the State This Fall.

Acting Governor Walter Warder, with his wife and children, were guests yesterday of Mrs. Julia M. Bridges, 2960 Groveland avenue. They will return to Springfield today. Mr. Warder spent the afternoon in visiting the parks with his family; he saw but few callers. Mr. Warder, who is a State Senator and President pro tem of the Senate, expressed himself as confident of the success of the Republican State and national ticket. He says the Germans will vote for McKinley this year as in 1896 because there is a declaration for free silver in the Democratic platform. He is especially sanguine of the party victory in "Egypt."

ILL IN HERRICK HOUSE.

ROOMER IS VICTIM OF CHOLERA MORBUS.

Mrs. Florence Hadley, Stricken with Mysterious Malady, Recovers After Being Removed to Hospital—Returns to House and Is Attacked a Second Time—Sickness in Cup of Chocolate —Dr. Fosdick, Who Attended the Woman, Talks of Her Strange Case.

Another case of cholera morbus in the household of E. P. Herrick, in which symptoms developed were similar to those of the other cases already published, has come to light. The patient in this case, Mrs. Florence Hadley, recovered, after being removed to a hospital.

She had two attacks. The first time she was removed to the Baptist Hospital, at the request of E. P. Herrick, whose recent death is being investigated, and she recovered. She then returned to the Herrick home, and was taken ill with precisely similar symptoms within about thirty-six hours, and was removed to the hospital again by Mr. Herrick in the middle of the night. Again she recovered, and when she left the hospital she took up her residence at another place.

It was in May, 1900, that Mrs. Hadley, a dressmaker, took a room with Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Herrick at their home at 4405 Champlain avenue. About three weeks later she had stomach trouble and called in a West Side physician, who prescribed for her for three or four days.

On June 11, 1900, she became alarmingly worse, and late on the evening of that date she was so ill that Dr. Charles M. Fosdick, 4308 Cottage Grove avenue, was sent for in haste. When he arrived he found Mrs. Hadley apparently suffering from an acute attack of cholera morbus, with cramps and vomiting. He prescribed the usual treatment, but she did not seem to improve, and at the request of Mr. Herrick the doctor had Mrs. Hadley removed to the Baptist Hospital on June 14.

She remained at the hospital about a week, improving steadily, until she had recovered. Then she returned to her room in the Herrick home. This was on a Wednesday evening, about June 21. On Thursday she appeared to be feeling in excellent health.

On Friday morning, shortly after drinking a cup of chocolate, she began to feel ill again, and by 10 o'clock was so ill that Dr. Fosdick was again sent for. He found her suffering with the same symptoms as before, cramps and vomiting, and immediately began the same line of treatment as before. Mrs. Hadley continued to grow worse, however, and about midnight Friday night Mr. Herrick went to the livery stable of Boydston Bros., on Thirty-ninth street, and, hiring a carriage removed Mrs. Hadley to the Baptist Hospital a second time.

Her Illness Is Stubborn.

Her illness did not yield to treatment at the hospital so readily as before, and twice on the Saturday morning after her arrival at the hospital she had severe attacks of vomiting. She eventually recovered, however, and then went to room with a friend in St. Lawrence avenue.

These details of the Hadley case were confirmed by Dr. Fosdick last evening when he was asked about the case. The doctor was then asked:

"What was your reason for advising the removal of Mrs. Hadley to the hospital?"

"It was at the earnest request of Mr. Herrick," he replied.

"Did Mr. Herrick give any reason for his desire to have Mrs. Hadley removed to the hospital, doctor?"

"Well," said Dr. Fosdick, after considering a moment, "I guess I might as well tell you. I asked Mr. Herrick why he was so anxious to have the patient removed to the hospital, and he said: 'You know what happened last summer. I must insist on her going to the hospital.'"

"Doctor, you attended Mrs. Tontenoe, Mr. Herrick's niece, did you not?"

"Yes."

"What did you think he meant by his reference to what took place last summer?"

"I prefer to say nothing about that."

Has Removed from City.

As near as could be learned last night Mrs. Hadley has removed from the city, and is now in some part of Ohio. When Mr. E. T. Herrick was asked whether he knew anything about the Hadley case he said that he knew no one of that name. When the details were told him he expressed the utmost surprise, but the next moment he recollected that his father's pocketbook had been lost and returned from the Baptist Hospital to his (E. T. Herrick's) place by mistake last June, and he said he had wondered at the time what his father was doing at the Baptist Hospital.

Dr. Fosdick stated last night that when he had informed Mrs. Hadley on her second attack that she would probably be taken to the hospital again she had asked the reason, and he had told her of Mr. Herrick's remarks. She then told the doctor that she had felt sick immediately after drinking the cup of chocolate on Friday morning, and that she had suffered from a burning sensation internally. The doctor also stated that she had consumed large quantities of ice water, which he had forbidden her, but which she craved to relieve the burning sensation before referred to.

Promised to Make an Investigation.

E. T. Herrick admitted last night that he had received letters from his father after the latter's marriage, some of which had referred to the deaths and sickness in the Herrick family. He absolutely refused to say, however, what the contents of the letters contained, saying that they would probably be used at the inquest, and until then he did not care to have the contents known. He did say he had told his father that in case the old gentleman died suddenly he would have an investigation made.

Another fact came to light last night, and that was that Mrs. Herrick, the first wife of E. P. Herrick, had a former attack of illness in May last. At that time her illness was diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning and was supposed to be due to eating canned salmon. She recovered within a short time, and nothing was thought of it then.

The complete record of illness and death in the Herrick household now stands:

DEATHS.

Mrs. E. P. Herrick (first wife)	Aug. 2, 1899
Mrs. Cornelia Tontenoe (niece)	Aug. 11, 1899
E. P. Herrick	Aug. 9, 1900

SICK.

Mrs. E. P. Herrick	May, 1899
Mrs. E. T. Herrick (twice)	Aug. and Sept., 1899
Mrs. Florence Hadley (twice)	June, 1900

Opposed Marriage of Son.

Woodstock, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Ferdinand Lymburner, father of Mrs. Herrick's first husband, Ferdinand Lymburner Jr., said today that he opposed the marriage of his son to the woman. The son, however, differed from his father, and the marriage ceremony was performed. While the younger Lymburner, according to his father, always had been healthy, after his marriage he became a victim of stomach trouble. Mr. Lymburner said the son was interested in toxicology, and had made a study of the effect of poisons and the antidotes for them. Two years ago the son died, after an attack of stomach trouble.

In regard to his son's death Mr. Lymburner said:

"I felt sure at the time that Ferdinand died from the results of poison, although his death was not sudden. When I arrived at his house to make an investigation I found that the body had been embalmed, in spite of the doctor's request that an investigation be made."

When asked about the medical books which his son had used, Mr. Lymburner stated that he had asked the widow for them after his son's death and had offered to buy them of her. She returned most of them, but a good many never were returned.

Mr. Lymburner holds some letters which, he claims, will be valuable in case of a thorough investigation. He refused to make them public.

A. P. Lymburner, a brother of Mrs. Herrick's first husband, returned this morning from Chicago, where he had gone to investigate the death of Mr. Herrick. He declined to be interviewed.

The Superior Limited,

with through sleeper between Chicago and Marquette, will leave Chicago daily via the Northwestern line at 8 p. m., arriving Marquette at 8 o'clock the following morning. Breakfast in dining car. Special excursion tickets and reservations in sleeping cars at ticket office, 212 Clark street, and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

COUNTY HOSPITAL DEAD IN DISPUTE.

Employes of Institution Profit by Giving Information to Undertakers.

TIPS WORTH $5 EACH.

Warden Claims Orders Are Presented for Bodies Before the Patient Dies.

ONE FIRM UNDER THE BAN.

Some unique methods of securing the undertaking business of the Cook County Hospital are resorted to by the Chicago undertakers, according to the stories told by Warden James H. Graham of the hospital, and by members of the Hamburg-McDougall company, who conduct an undertaking business at 816 Ogden avenue.

Among other things, it is charged that employés of the hospital furnish tips to certain undertakers, and that they are given a commission for any business secured through these tips; that undertakers have been known to call with orders for the remains of patients not yet dead, and that orders have been obtained from relatives of dead patients when the relatives did not know what they were signing. The usual tip is worth $5.

Stories from Two Sources.

The stories told by the warden and by Messrs. Hamburg and McDougall differ somewhat in detail, but Mr. Hamburg threatens to have the whole question thoroughly aired, in the courts, if necessary. Warden Graham, on the other hand, says he will either stop the giving of tips on deaths by the employés of the hospital or there will be a small army of hospital employés looking for other positions.

The subject was brought to attention in connection with the case of the remains of Homer H. Young, who died at the hospital on Aug. 8, and whose remains were turned over to the Hamburg-McDougall company on the morning of Aug. 9, on an order to which was attached the name of J. C. Young, a brother of the deceased. This order, Warden Graham contends, was not authorized by Mr. Young.

The members of the Hamburg-McDougall company, however, say they were authorized by Mr. Young to take charge of the remains, and they show a telegram from Mr. Young in Vermont to that effect.

Professional Jealousy Charged.

"It is all because of jealousy of my company," said Louis E. Hamburg, speaking of the dispute. "The undertakers who are after that business all have friends among the employés of the institution, and when there is a death among the patients the undertakers are informed of the fact by their friends at the hospital, who also give them the names of the relatives of the deceased. Then the undertaker telegraphs to the relatives asking them for authority to take the remains and take care of them.

"In doing this we are simply following the plan adopted by other undertakers. We do not deny that we have friends among the employés who give us information as explained.

Liberal Commissions Allowed.

"What do the employés receive for these tips? At least $5, and if the case is a good one, in which there is considerable money, the employé gets more. Possibly about 10 per cent on the amount of business obtained by the tip is the average."

Warden Graham admits that he is trying to stop the practice of employés giving tips on deaths to undertakers. He said:

"I posted an order last April to the effect that any employé detected in giving out such information would be discharged. But I guess that order did not have the desired effect. But there are only a few of the undertakers who resort to that kind of thing. The Hamburg-McDougall company is one, and there are two or three others.

"Mr. Hamburg of the Hamburg-McDougall company was formerly doorkeeper at the hospital, and in that position had an excellent opportunity to give out information.

"Any talk that I have favorites among the undertakers and desire to throw business their way is nonsense, and I defy any one to prove anything of the kind. The records show whether my friends have been getting business from the hospital or not.

Demands Original Telegram.

Warden Graham has begun his work of stopping the giving out of tips by posting the following notice regarding the Hamburg-McDougall company:

> In future do not deliver bodies to the Hamburg & McDougall company, except on the original telegraph orders. All written orders presented by them must not be accepted unless accompanied by the person who signed the same.
> By order of JAMES H. GRAHAM, Warden.

The records of the hospital show that the Hamburg-McDougall company has obtained more bodies from the hospital since June 1 than any other undertaking concern. They have had since that time sixteen, the next nearest being Barnes & Barnett with fourteen.

Wait for Patients to Die.

"This business must stop," said Warden Graham. "Why, in one case an undertaker came here with an order for the remains of a man who did not die until eight hours afterward. In another case an old woman came here to countermand an order for the body of a relative, saying that at the time she gave the order she did not know what she was signing. It is a disgrace."

COLONEL LEE IS RETIRED.

His 64th Birthday Anniversary Removes Him from Active Duty in the Army.

Colonel James G. C. Lee, who for two years past has been located in Chicago as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, retired from the army yesterday. Colonel Lee is now in San Francisco, having turned over to his successor, Colonel E. B. Atwood, the accounts and supplies of the department. Colonel Lee's retirement is due to his reaching the age limit, yesterday being his sixty-fourth birthday. He will return from San Francisco on Sept. 1 and will then decide where to make his future home.

DIVES TO DEATH IN CLAYHOLE.

Mark Lacey Takes Fatal Plunge While Bathing in Old Brickyard Pond Near Mount Greenwood.

Mark Lacey, 30 years old, 1012 Sixty-ninth street, was drowned on Saturday afternoon in a clay hole in a deserted brickyard a mile south of Mount Greenwood, near the Rock Island tracks. Lacey, with twelve other men, fellow-employés of the Normal Park Roofing company, were bathing. Lacey dived from a springboard, but failed to reappear. His comrades found the body at the bottom. It is thought his head struck a stone.

CROKER NOT A FOE TO COLER.

Tammany Chief Refuses to Express Himself in Public on Candidacy.

LIKES THE CONTROLLER.

Suggests, However, That Young Man Is Prompted to Run by Bad Advisers.

CHINESE MAN A TRANSPORT.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 12.

Croker Will Accept Coler if Nominated.

The declaration of Controller Coler that he will accept the nomination for Governor if it is presented properly to him has "put it up" squarely to Croker. The Tammany chieftain and his advisers were visibly disconcerted by Mr. Coler's avowal that he was ready to fight. Croker, adhering to his recent conversion to the golden-silence idea, resolutely declines to discuss Mr. Coler with the same sort of frankness that Coler refused to discuss him. He talks to his intimates without reserve, but with a distinct understanding that his expressed opinions are not to find their way into the newspapers.

Croker told some friends at Chateau Ophelia, the country residence of Fire Commissioner Scannell at Saratoga, this morning that, personally, he had nothing against Coler. He expressed a certain degree of admiration for the young Controller, but intimated the latter was following the teachings of bad advisers. He thinks Mr. Coler has a bright future and will find his reward by waiting until the proper hour comes. He said he did not believe Mr. Coler's nomination was desired by the leaders in the majority of counties in the State. If he did think so, he declared, he would readily consent to his nomination or to that of any one else who was so desired. The Tammany organization, he said, would support any man nominated by the State convention.

This change in the tone of the boss of Tammany is variously regarded. The few Hill loyalists here say it is a square backdown. Croker's friends, who outnumber the Hill contingent at about the ratio of 200 to 1, claim, however, it is in direct line with Croker's previous proposition. He does not desire the nomination of Coler for several reasons, the most important of which is that he regards the proposition to nominate the Controller as a scheme of Hill. He does not believe Hill is sincere in his support of Coler, mainly because the possible election of Coler as Governor may damage the future chances of Hill to gratify his own political ambition.

Mr. Bryan is extremely anxious harmony shall prevail in New York State and has expressed such a desire to Croker and Hill. So, it is improbable, whether Controller Coler is nominated or not, that there will be much of a fracas this year.

Mme. Elsie L. Camacho, wife of the Minister of Railroads of Mexico, died suddenly of heart failure this afternoon on a Pennsylvania railroad train as it was leaving Newark en route for Jersey City. The body was taken to a morgue in Jersey City. The Mexican Consul in this city was notified and word telegraphed to the Mexican Legation at Washington.

Soldiers' Ship Manned by a Chinese Crew.

Protest will be made to the War department in Washington tomorrow by Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated union against the action of the army transport service in manning with a Chinese crew the United States transport Hancock, which sailed a week ago from San Francisco to Shanghai carrying American troops. August Gildemeister, agent of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's union, said:

"The lives of our soldiers are imperiled by intrusting them to the subjects of a nation with which we are at war. Who can tell that those Mongolians will not scuttle the ship? That would be an act of patriotism in their eyes and would commend them to their home government."

Cardinal Gibbons, who is spending his summer vacation as the guest of the Rev. Father William Kirby, at Southampton, L. I., celebrated low mass at 7 o'clock this morning in the Church of the Sacred Heart in that village. The church was crowded and many found it impossible to gain admission.

Sailor Gives Stranger $2,000 to Care For.

An American sailor in uniform and wearing the cap ribbon of the United States steamship Helena, walked along the Bowery today. He went into the Atlantic Garden and after walking about the place for several minutes, looked into the private office of Mr. Kramer. He said that he was seeking a man with a big, black mustache, and Charles Moriath, uncle of the two Kramer boys, who own the place, was called.

"I think you are the man, if your name is Charley," said the sailor. "I heard about you out in Manila. I heard so much about you out there that I feel as though I knew you."

"What can I do for you?" asked Mr. Moriath.

"I have just returned from Manila," responded the sailor. "My name is Grenzin. I served aboard the United States steamship Helena."

Seaman Grenzin dived down into his shirt and from an inside pocket he drew a big roll of bills. "Here is $2,000," he said, "that I saved. I am going to Europe next week. I have three months' furlough. I want you to keep this money for me until I get back to this side."

He handed it over and would not take a receipt. Mr. Moriath will get him to put it in a bank tomorrow.

Workers Will Press Claims Against City.

Labor organizations are preparing to press claims of between $200,000 and $300,000 against the city under the prevailing rate of wages law. This renewed activity is due to a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last week upholding the law. The Central Federated union today adopted resolutions reciting that these claims had been allowed to accumulate since the passage of the law in 1894 through the failure of the municipal administration to observe it, and that although the law had been upheld by the courts and $30,000 in back wages paid there were still hundreds of claims unpaid.

Teacher of the Occult Ousted by His Superior.

Students of the occult in this city are greatly excited over the division in the ranks of the Babbists, which has resulted from the recent visit of Abdul Karum Effendi, who came from Sepia at the express command of Abbas, the "Master," whom his disciples look upon as Christ, to stop the so-called false teachings of Dr. Ibrahim G. Kheivalla. As the representative of the religion in America Kheivalla had made a large number of converts. Chief among his followers in New York were Howard MacNutt and wife of 731 Nicholas avenue. A large fund was collected, it is said, to supply a church for Kheivalla in the city.

The doctor was formerly a Mohammedan and, it is said, has infused Mohammedanism into his doctrines. Many of the disciples were women and girls. It is said the prophet's instructions reacted upon some of the more emotional in so strange a manner that it became known as the "Kheivalla sickness." The women so affected became hysterical and nervously unbalanced to such a degree that in one instance the sufferer fled to Europe to escape an influence which threatened complete nervous breakdown.

Whether Mr. and Mrs. MacNutt, who were in the circle that surrounded Abdul Kerim during his stay, will continue to teach Kheivalla's doctrines is a question. If they desert the doctor it is not known what disposition will be made of the fund said to be on hand.

Employes Celebrate Firm's Leaving a Trust.

There was great rejoicing yesterday among the employés of Janeway & Carpender's wall paper factory at New Brunswick, N. J., when it was announced the factory had been withdrawn from the wall paper trust and had resumed its independent existence. The firm of Janeway & Carpender has been incorporated with the same officers as were in control prior to the absorption of the plant by the National Wall Paper company seven years ago. The employés raised a big flag over the factory to celebrate the withdrawal.

Janeway & Co., New Brunswick's other wall paper factory, had closed its accounts with the trust up to last night. The formal withdrawal, however, will not be made until Tuesday. The hands are all going to work tomorrow, although they do not know if they are to be paid by the trust or by the independent company for that day, or if they will be paid at all.

"We don't care if we don't get any pay for that day," they say. "We are willing to contribute that to show how glad we are to get out from under trust domination."

Chinese in Gotham Meet and Riot Follows.

While the streets of Chinatown were crowded tonight with Celestials from all over Greater New York and near-by towns, a riot occurred in a hallway in Pell street, near the junction of Mott. One Chinaman—Song Kin, a laundryman of 1431 Amsterdam avenue—was killed and several others were injured.

The police arrested six Chinamen, including Goo Wing Chung, a laundryman, 31 years old, of 149 East Twenty-second street, who is charged with the murder. He had on his person a new 41 caliber revolver, a foot in length, and a blackjack made of a solid iron knob weighing three pounds, with a rope noose to slip about the wrist.

From the other prisoners was taken an assortment of deadly weapons that fairly startled the detectives. Many of them were new, indicating that the Chinamen have been arming themselves recently, and suggesting that they have been expecting trouble.

The cause of the row is a mystery which the police have not yet been able to solve. They believe it was the result of one of the factional feuds which are common among the members of different "companies" in Chinatown. There was a report about Pell street last night that Goo Wing Chung had lost heavily at fantan to the murdered man and had claimed that he had been cheated.

Damages Asked for Wife Killed by a Locomobile.

Relatives of John McGuire, a conductor of the Erie railroad, living at Waldwick, N. J., say they will endeavor to have Dr. Vroom of Ridgewood indicted by the grand jury for criminal negligence. McGuire's wife died recently, it is claimed, of injuries received as a result of Dr. Vroom's inability to steer his locomobile, which crashed into the horse driven by Mrs. McGuire. Mrs. McGuire was thrown out, and received fatal injuries.

"The impression has gone out that my suit for $25,000 damages against Dr. Vroom is to determine his right on the road," said McGuire today, "but this is not so. My horse did not shy or run away. The locomobile crashed into it as it stood in the gutter. I will show that Dr. Vroom never had a certificate to use such a machine on the road, and since this accident he has ridden into trees and upon the sidewalks because of his ignorance of the machine."

Dr. Vroom is a County Coroner and Ridgewood's leading physician. He is wealthy.

Vanderbilt Wins Automobile Race at Newport.

While the promenaders on Belleville avenue at Newport early this afternoon were idly enjoying the welcome coolness in the weather they heard a rushing sound, as of a rising wind, and turned to see a cloud of dust whirling up the thoroughfare. Most of the idlers thought at first it was one of those miniature whirlwinds that start from anywhere and vanish nowhere, but as the cloud swept nearer two automobiles were distinguished racing at the top of their speed, one run by Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt and the other by John Davies. Riding with Mr. Vanderbilt was William A. Burden. The race was nip and tuck for several hundred yards, and then Mr. Vanderbilt's "mobe" drew ahead of Mr. Davies' electrical machine and won the race.

Major Groff Predicts Famine in Porto Rico.

Major George Groff, Acting Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, has contributed to the current issue of the Independent an article entitled "After Two Years' Work in Porto Rico."

He says: "All the damage done to the roads by the hurricane of Aug. 8, 1899, has been repaired, with the exception of replacing costly bridges.

"The effects of the hurricane are still felt in the continued scarcity of food, and there is still great suffering and sickness among the poor because of lack of nutrition. At the present moment the City of Ponce is suffering more than any other point.

"A report just made to the Superior Board of Health shows that the death rate is now about 100 per 1,000 per annum, and, while the deaths are all recorded in the official reports as due to gastro-enteritis, the inspector of the board reports that these deaths are due almost wholly to starvation."

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER, AT THE POINT OF DEATH



Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Mrs. Booth-Tucker is lying at the point of death at Spring Lake. This announcement was made in the Beach Auditorium, where Mrs. Tucker was to have spoken in connection with the great Salvation Army rally in the Auditorium today. Colonel Higgins said that Mrs. Tucker had been taken suddenly ill last Friday. Her condition was not thought to be serious, but today she grew rapidly worse, and two Philadelphia physicians were telegraphed for. Tonight Colonel Higgins said Mrs. Tucker's condition was extremely critical and a hoped-for change for the better had not been manifested.

BUYERS COME FROM SOUTH

SEVERAL THOUSAND WILL SPEND WEEK HERE.

Fourth Midsummer Excursion Brings Merchants and Professional Men to Chicago from Eight States in Dixie Land—Can Buy Goods Cheaper in This City than in New York—Many Will Visit Northern Summer Resorts Before Going Home.

Several thousand merchants and professional men from eight Southern States arrived in Chicago yesterday to spend a week or more. The merchants come to buy goods to supply the increasing demand for better merchandise in the South, to renew acquaintances made during other annual excursions, or to see Chicago for the first time. Many of the excursionists are here solely on pleasure bent. They will include the lake summer resorts in their itinerary.

Louisiana and Mississippi sent the largest contingents, and the States of Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia are also represented. Two thousand excursionists came in over the Illinois Central road. A thousand more are expected over the same road today. The total number of those who are taking advantage of the special rates is about 5,000.

In the five sections which came via the Illinois Central there were fifty-eight passenger cars. Thirty-six of these were Pullman sleepers. The Louisville and Nashville, Queen and Crescent, and Mobile and Ohio roads made special rates, and passengers from those roads were brought here on the Eastern Illinois line. The last train of the day arrived at 4 o'clock.

This is the fourth year of these midsummer excursions. Their popularity is evident from the fact that twice as many excursionists came to town yesterday as on any of the previous excursion from the same section.

Nothing but the best goods will do for the South now, say the business-men. They come to Chicago because the opportunities for selection are greater than in any city except New York. Many who formerly went to Gotham came here this year, as they have discovered that New York has nothing in the line of merchandise that cannot be obtained in Chicago at less expense for transportation. Those who have been here before are so well satisfied with the treatment accorded them by local wholesale dealers that they announce their intention to continue to patronize the Chicago market.

Will Entertain the Visitors.

There is no program for the entertainment of the visitors in a body. The wholesale merchants, however, are prepared to devote most of their time this week to their Southern customers, show them the best wares in the world, extend the courtesies of their establishments, and entertain them as individuals.

Never before has the Southern businessman appeared so prosperous. He wears the latest style of dress, cut from the finest fabrics, and gives the Northerner to understand that he wants no other kind for himself or his customers. He is informed on the market price of everything. He seeks the newest in design and workmanship, and his methods and foresight are as keen as that of the New Englander ever was.

"Yes, the South is prosperous," said Albert Kraemer of New Orleans at the Palmer House. Mr. Kraemer is a State Representative. "During the last three years the volume of business has increased at a tremendous rate and the spirit of industry has seized hold of the land as never before."

More Merchants than Ever Before.

J. H. Johnson of Natchez, Miss., says there are twice as many merchants from that State in Chicago this week as ever before. "We want Chicago goods because, when there is no discrimination against us in freight rates, we can get them cheaper here than anywhere else," he said. "Then we prefer coming here, because the wholesale dealers seem to appreciate our trade more than do those of New York, who seem to think there is no wholesale mart anywhere outside of that city, and that we have to come to them."

Merchants from Galveston, Mobile, Atlanta, Memphis, Little Rock, and Birmingham are among those here this week.

On Tuesday the Illinois Central will run excursions for the benefit of business-men in southern Illinois.

ARREST ROUSES CLIFTON HOUSE

Late Sleepers Wakened by a Terrific Struggle of Detectives in Capture of John Gowat, an Employe.

Late risers at the Clifton House were startled yesterday by hearing the sounds of a struggle. The noise came from a room on the third floor, where three Central Station detectives were endeavoring to arrest John Gowat, an employé of the hotel. Manager E. A. Frost of the hostelry, it is said found Gowat ransacking a guest's room and telephoned the police. Detective Sergeants Howe, Marsh, and McConnel were sent. They entered Gowat's room with a duplicate key and found Gowat holding a chair above his head and threatening any one who approached him. He was arrested only after a hard struggle. Gowat was severely bruised.

Body Reported in the Lake.

The police of the Larrabee Street Station last evening were called up by telephone and informed that two small girls, whose names were not given, had in the afternoon seen a body floating in the lake at the foot of Huron street. Policemen Miller and Gueiss were at once sent to the scene with grappling hooks, but found the sea running too high to make an attempt to drag the lake.

VAST REFORM IN ARMY PLANNED.

War College Similar to Germany's Famous Kriegsakademie Proposed.

GEN. LUDLOW TO REPORT.

He Is Now in Germany Studying the Practical Workings of the Institution.

CHANGES INCLUDE MILITIA.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, July 30.—General William Ludlow, U. S. A., who is here studying the German War College, expects to complete his work in about three weeks. He will finish his report on the Kriegsakademie, as it is called here, and on his return to America it will be submitted to the other members of the commission. Then the joint report will be prepared and submitted to the Secretary of War before it is given to the public.

Naturally, however, General Ludlow and the other members of the commission are already pretty thoroughly acquainted, through military literature, with the German War College, and know what is wanted in America. The visit to Germany is, therefore, merely to get that practical acquaintance with the German school that can only be gained by intimate and personal contact.

As a matter of fact, the work which the commission has undertaken under the title of "a plan for the establishment of a war college," is nothing short of a complete reorganization of the United States army, of which the establishment of a war college is the first step. How this task is to be accomplished and just what importance the war college has in the reorganization of the army is pretty clearly indicated in General Ludlow's account of his mission.

Gen. Ludlow Explains His Mission.

"The war college," he said, "is to hold the position of a university with reference to our other army schools. It is to be a school for officers. We have already a number of schools besides the well-known academy at West Point. There is the school at Willets Point for engineers and the school at Fort Leavenworth for infantry and light artillery officers, and then there is the cavalry school at Fort Riley. Some of these are in abeyance now, because most of our army is out of the country. These schools must be integrated and made part of a completed system, and the war college will naturally be the center and apex of this system.

Will Supervise Military School.

"In addition to that," continued General Ludlow, "there are a number of private and other military schools where young men are supposed to get military training. I do not know how many of these schools there are, but 120 officers have been detailed for instruction in them. Some of these schools furnish excellent military training, but in others the officers detailed for service are set to teaching mathematics and sciences. We are investigating these institutions.

"In the scheme which the commission will present to the Secretary of War the war college will have a thorough supervision over these schools. It will insist that the training be thoroughgoing, and will seek to bring all the schools up to a common standard.

Improve Service; Create Reserves.

"Another thing that the war college will undertake to do," the General went on, "will be a thorough reorganization of the Interior department. It will also propose a scheme for joint action between the two services of the army and navy.

"We must have also a reserve," he said, "to which the present militia will be as a second reserve. Finally, it will be necessary to bring the militia into some sort of working arrangement with the army. We cannot have," significantly remarked the General, "as we did in the last war, regiments refusing to go to the front unless they had their own elected commanders, or, as happened in your State, the Governor refusing to send his quota of troops unless he himself could command them."

Reorganize National Guard.

The method which the commission will propose to overcome this difficulty is to give the war college supervision over the training of the militia. This would not prevent the Governors who so chose from appointing untrained and incompetent men as officers, but if these officers had to undergo every year an examination, or were put to such an ordeal as the German officers are at the spring and fall maneuvers, and their standings were known, the Governor who continued to appoint incompetent men over the heads of more competent ones could not explain the consistency of his action.

Means a Reformed Army.

So when the plans for the war college are finally submitted it will be found that the college and the officers who constitute it have been given powers which will permit them, not by any revolutionary measures to be sure, but slowly and by indirect and adoptive methods, to thoroughly reorganize the army.

Equivalent to a General Staff.

"As a matter of fact," said General Ludlow, "the war college which the commission has been given power to establish might quite as well have been called the general staff. But if we had purposed a general staff some one would have thought we intended something revolutionary, and fear of a change would have created trouble."

As the new war college in the United States will be formed, undoubtedly, on the same general lines as the school here, some notion of what it is intended to be may be gathered from General Ludlow's references to the Kriegsacademie and the system of which it is a part.

Evolution of the War College.

"The German army of the present day is the result of the severe experience that Prussia underwent under Napoleon. It is from that time that the reorganization of the German army dates. One of the fundamental principles is to be always prepared. Moltke, who in this way was, perhaps, the greatest General that ever lived, brought this department, during the ten years that he was chief of staff, to perfection.

"It was the aim of his policy that Germany should know more about the forces, the defenses, and the military powers of her neighbors than they did themselves. It was the business of the general staff to aid him in getting this information. Besides that, under Moltke Germany was always ready, and is today, no doubt, for any emergency.

Ever-Readiness of the Germans.

"If the Emperor should have said to Moltke that he intended declaring war on France or Turkey, Moltke would have gone to his office and taken the box marked France or Turkey and there he would have before him the complete plan of campaign all carefully worked out in advance and all the general orders for mobilizing the army.

"Prussia reaped the first fruits of this system in 1866 in the war with Austria, and united Germany profited by it in 1870.

"Another element of superiority in the German army," continued General Ludlow, "is the merciless competition to which officers are continually subjected. Officers must not only study continually but at the maneuvers twice a year they must show what they have learned. If they fail, that is the end of them. They must then give place to others. And this competition extends down to the smallest officer, to the man who commands a squad of men.

Responsibility of Each Officer.

"Every officer is held responsible for the condition of men. An officer is given a certain body of men to instruct and drill, preparatory to the semi-annual maneuvers. When he thinks he has them in shape he presents himself to his superior officer and asks permission to present his company or battalion for inspection.

"If the superior officer finds the men are fit all is well. If not, the delinquent is given a certain period, say six weeks, to get them in shape. If at the end of that time they are still not fit, then, again it is all over with the officer.

Benefit of the Maneuvers.

"In the grand maneuvers every feature of war is reproduced, short of actual killing of the men engaged, and woe to the man that fails to fulfill his task here."

The General, old war horse that he is, warmed to his subject as he concluded, speaking of the value of the annual movements.

"For these men these great demonstrations are quite as real and as serious as actual warfare. For the trained soldier always fears the men behind more than he does the men in front. The fear that they will not perform their particular tasks in the way it should be done weighs considerably more with them than the fear that they may be shot and killed."

Our Model, the Kriegsakademie.

The Kriengsakademie is situated here in Berlin in a large building in the neighborhood of the university buildings, with which, of course, it has no connection. The course covers a period of three years, and at the end of that time the officer is made at once a member of the general staff or returned again to his regiment, subject to recall at any time to the general staff.

Already there is vast literature concerned merely with the technique of war, and the studies and experiments which are continually being conducted by the German officers are adding new volumes to that literature every day.

It is upon this model and to fulfill at once the duties of school of war and a general staff for the organization and conduct of the service that the war college in America is to be established.

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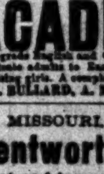
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ITALIANS MOURN THE DEAD KING.

THOUSANDS IN A PARADE.

Memorial Services for Humbert I. Held by His Countrymen in Chicago.

Send Message to Emmanuel III., the New Ruler, Wishing Him Happy Reign.

MAY MAKE IT ANNUAL EVENT

The Italian societies of Chicago held memorial services yesterday for King Humbert I. The exercises began at 10 o'clock in the morning, when 10,000 people, representing forty-three southern Italy organizations, gathered at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue and formed in parade and marched to the North Side Church of the Assumption at Illinois and Market streets, where services were held.

In the afternoon twelve societies of northern Italy, whose members held that a parade lacked in solemnity befitting the occasion, and who did not take part in the morning demonstration, held memorial services at the Studebaker Theater.

There was some talk among the Italians who took part in the services yesterday of making it an annual memorial day.

Weep at the King's Sad End.

Each member of the Southern societies in the parade wore a band of crape around his arm and the flags were appropriately draped. Only those who were at the head of the parade succeeded in getting into the church, as it was nearly full before the parade arrived. The others stood around outside and bemoaned the fate of their King. The Rev. Father Thomas Moreschini conducted the services in the church. As the people entered the edifice an orchestra of fifty pieces played Mozart's funeral march. While the piece was being played people in all parts of the church broke down and cried, showing the place the dead King occupied in their hearts.

Mozart's funeral mass was sung. The soloists were Mrs. Pope-Cain, Miss Brunswick, Miss Johnson, and Miss Biederman. The chorus and orchestra were under the direction of Professor Erricco Sansone.

Luigi d'Urso, President of the Southern Italian societies, acted as chief marshal of the parade.

Police Guard Against Anarchists.

Nearly 2,000 people assembled at the afternoon services of the Northern Italy societies in the Studebaker Theater. Twenty-five policemen and ten detectives in command of Captain John M. Revere of the East Chicago Avenue Station were on hand to guard against a possible Anarchistic demonstration, and admission was had by ticket only.

At the close of the services President S. Melchiorri sent the following message to Emmanuel II., the newly-crowned King of Italy: "The Italian colony of Chicago, united by common sorrow, solemnly commemorates today the sacred and revered memory of thy great father. Anticipating your Majesty a happy and glorious reign."

Tastefully arranged symbols of mourning imparted to the auditorium of the Studebaker an appearance in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. A large portrait of King Humbert, deeply draped in black, hung above the proscenium, and at the rear of the stage was the royal coat of arms, decorated in like manner. To the right of the stage stood a large American flag and to the left the colors of Italy.

Always a King from Savoy.

S. Melchiorri acted as presiding officer, and opened the meeting with an impassioned address, which was greeted with continued applause. He compared Humbert, the gentleman King, with his outcast assassin, and predicted that there would always be a reigning sovereign left to Italy from the House of Savoy. At the close of his remarks he led the audience in a cheer for the new ruler of Italy.

W. S. Elliott spoke for the Americans of Chicago. In beginning his address he said: "I was educated to believe that God hath created of one flesh all the nations of the earth. I come here today to drink with you the cup of a common sorrow. When Humbert fell all of civilization received a staggering blow."

Other speakers were: F. R. Pirandello, the Rev. G. Tonello, Louis F. Boarini, and F. J. Postorino. Several musical numbers completed the program.

The following Italian societies took part in the services of the day:

Anita Garibaldi,	Volturno,
Monte Carmelo,	Principessa di Napoli,
Congregazione di Melrose,	Assunta Incoronata,
Imera Beneficenza Croce Bianca,	Bellini Lodge R. of P.,
Umberto I.,	Umana di Baragiano,
Agricola Operaia,	Calvellese,
Re d'Italia,	La Pietà,
Vittorio Emmanuele,	Montevirgiano,
San Michele Arcangelo,	Unione 3 Calabrie,
San Vito di Ricizliano,	Principe di Napoli,
Laurentanese,	Arti e Professioni,
Brindisi di Montagna,	San Donato,
San Rocco, Sezione Maschile,	San Cristoforo di Ricigliano,
Trinacria Siciliana,	Santa Lucia,
San Sebastiano Martire,	Gesu e Maria,
Addolorata,	Maria Vergine Incoronata,
San Pietro di Roma,	Libertà Siciliana,
Sant' Alessandro,	Società Crocifisso,
Aquila Abruzzi,	Albano di Lucania,
Unione Siciliana,	San Rocco, Sezione Feminile,
San Bernardino di Marsicovetere,	San Cono di Teggiano,
Margherita di Savoia.	Lega Calabra.

ZION ELDERS, ELUDING VIGILANCE OF POLICE, ENTER FORBIDDEN CITY.

Desire to Hold Services for Members of Their Flock, but Are Hustled Out of Town, After a Demonstration, and Warned to Remain Away.

Mansfield, O., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The police watched every train during the night, but in spite of their vigilance the Zion Elders, W. O. Dinins of North Harvey and S. Moot of Lima, succeeded in entering the city this morning from Lucas, a small town near Mansfield, where they spent the night.

The pair drove to this city and registered at the Vonhof Hotel at 8 o'clock this morning. They then went to the home of E. H. Leiby, a prominent Zion member, where they were about to hold service, a number of Zionists having assembled.

A crowd of 300 or 400 excited people gathered and made violent demonstrations, but Mayor Brown and a squad of police appeared on the scene and prevented rioting.

The two elders were hustled by the officials into a carriage containing two policemen and hurried to Crestline, fourteen miles distant.

The two elders were warned to remain out of the city until the excitement had quieted down. They desired Mayor Brown to give them a written agreement designating the time when they will be allowed to enter the city, but this was refused.

The presence of Zion preachers in the city will not be tolerated by the citizens or the authorities, it is declared. Neither J. Hammer Piper nor any of his elders who formerly visited Mansfield came today, and it is thought that they were fearful that they would be arrested upon the charges of criminal libel which, it is said authoritatively, was among the indictments found by the special grand jury.

Rain Saves Nebraska Corn.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 12.—Rain has fallen over the greater part of Nebraska today and tonight. Corn was suffering for rain in many localities, but has not been damaged greatly, but the rains practically guarantee the corn crop.

ITALY'S SHY, ICY QUEEN.



[FROM HER LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.]

The wife of the new King of Italy, according to a cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, is anything but popular, owing to her cold acknowledgment of the salutation of the people. She is a shy, proud, unsympathetic woman, who never smiles, and is altogether quite repugnant to the Italian notions of what a Queen should be. She has been repeatedly advised to make some response to the popular greetings, but nothing thaws her icy manner.

COOL WEATHER TO LAST.

OFFICIAL FORECAST GIVES ASSURANCE OF COMFORT.

Temperature Continues to Moderate Since Saturday Night and Drops to 69 Degrees—Two Deaths at County Hospital from Prostration — Lake Excursionists Have Rough Experience — Kipley's Bathing Beach Is Popular.

Since the break in the high temperature Saturday night the weather has continued to grow cooler and the prediction of the official forecaster is "continued cool." During yesterday afternoon the mercury registered 82° on the street level. At 6 o'clock it had sunk to 76° and at 9 o'clock to 69°, at which point it still remained at midnight.

Notwithstanding the great relief brought by the drop in temperature there were several victims of the heat. Two men died at the County Hospital and one man in South Chicago went insane and tried to kill his wife.

The Dead.

MALY, JOSEPH, 40 years old, 851 May street, prostrated by heat last week, died yesterday afternoon at County Hospital.

McMERNEY, MICHAEL, 861 Ridgeway avenue, prostrated by heat last week, died yesterday afternoon at County Hospital.

The brisk northeast wind which came as a blessing to the people of Chicago brought much discomfort and misery to the passengers on the lake excursion boats. Many were unprovided with wraps, and they all suffered from the cool winds. But worse far than this was the rough sea, which brought sickness to a large proportion of the passengers.

The City of Milwaukee carried close to 2,000 people from St. Joseph here on its return run, and after it had been two hours out at least half the number was in the throes of seasickness. The same was true of the passengers on the Mary, which reached here at 10 o'clock at night, an hour ahead of the Milwaukee. It had 500 passengers.

The City of Louisville, with 800 passengers, followed still later, and its passengers had the same unhappy experience as those on the two other boats.

The Christopher Columbus took 2,800 people to Milwaukee, and while there was not as much sickness as on the St. Joseph boats there was, nevertheless, many victims.

New Bathing Beach Opened.

The looked-for influx to "Kipley Beach," the new bathing coast established, under police supervision, at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, did not prove so large as expected. But one policeman guarded the surf to quell the obstreperous small boy and be prepared to leap into the water and rescue any venturesome youth who might advance beyond the danger line.

The greatest crowd of bathers had assembled shortly after noon, but the water proved too chilly for comfort.

In the police order issued trunks or other apparel were declared a necessary adjunct to the plunge. Few heeded it.

A curious feature of the first day was the large number of people who had gathered on the adjacent piers or walked along the Illinois Central viaduct. Some had accompanied their children to guard them from imagined danger or to watch their clothing, but the majority were merely curious spectators, who made audible comments on the novel spectacle.

Over 200 small boys were dashing about the beach, and their shouts could be heard on Cottage Grove avenue.

Neither Chief Kipley nor Mr. Walker appeared at the beach to survey the new pleasure spot inaugurated by them. The question of opening more piers further south will depend upon the attendance during the week.

JACKSTONE KILLS A CHILD.

Nellie Monahan Swallows a Plaything and Lies Dead at 124 West Sixty-seventh Street.

Four-year-old Nellie Monahan of 124 West Sixty-seventh street, who swallowed a jackstone three months ago while eating her breakfast, died yesterday afternoon.

The case was of a peculiar nature, and the family physician thought at one time that the cause of the little girl's illness had been removed. Four weeks ago, however, the child was seized with violent pains, which continued to torture her until death came.

The child was a daughter of John Monahan, a contractor, of 124 West Sixty-seventh street. It is thought she was holding the jackstone in her mouth while eating, and swallowed it by accident. Indeed, it is not known, beyond the child's own admission, that she really swallowed the little knobby iron plaything.

She told her mother while still at the table that she had swallowed the jackstone, and that it hurt her stomach. A physician was summoned. His prescription was "castor oil and pancakes." After the remedy had been freely administered the child appeared to grow better. At the end of a week she was so well the doctor said it was his opinion she had been mistaken, and had not swallowed the jackstone at all. Four weeks ago she began to complain of pains, and last week it was decided to submit her to the X ray, and try to locate the jackstone.

The ray indicated no foreign substance in the stomach, but a clot about as large as a quarter was shown in the small intestine. It was supposed to be the jackstone or an abnormal growth. A post-mortem examination will be held to determine exactly the cause of the child's death.

Nellie was a favorite with the children in her neighborhood, and fully a score of her former playmates gathered around her door yesterday afternoon awaiting the last word, when it was known she could not recover.

Funeral arrangements will be announced today.

FIFTEEN KILLED BY TRAIN.

FUNERAL PARTY IN OMNIBUS FAILS TO CLEAR THE TRACK.

Eleven Are Injured, Many Fatally — Vehicle Containing Twenty-five Persons Returning from Interment of a Relative of Its Occupants Swings Around Curve Directly in Front of Fast-Speeding "Special," Bringing Death to More than Half.

Slatington, Pa., Aug. 12.—Eleven persons returning from a funeral were instantly killed and eleven others, several of whom will die, were seriously injured tonight in a grade crossing accident.

Three miles east of this city a passenger train on the Lehigh and New England railroad crashed into an omnibus containing twenty-five persons. All the dead and injured were in the vehicle, and only three escaped uninjured.

The dead are:

CHOEN, MRS. SUSAN, aged 67, Walnutport.
KANE, MRS. WILLIAM, aged 51; Walnutport.
KERN, MRS. JAMES, aged 32; Slatington; daughter of Eli Remaley.
KERN, DAVID, age 5; son of Mrs. James Kern.
KUNTZ, MRS. TILGHMAN, aged 35; Walnutport.
MINNICH, MRS. JAMES, aged 33; Walnutport.
MUMMY, SAMUEL, aged 60; Walnutport.
MUMMY, MRS. SAMUEL, aged 58.
REMALEY, ELI, aged 70; Slatington.
REINHARD, MRS. STEPHEN, aged 60; Slatington.
REMALEY, MRS. ELI, aged 65.
RHORIG, MRS. ALFRED, Walnutport.
SEIBERT, MRS. ROBERT, Walnutport.
SMITH, CARRIE, aged 22; Walnutport.
SOURWINE, MRS. ELIAS, widow, aged 53; Slatington.
ONE NOT YET IDENTIFIED.

The injured are:

Dizler, Miss ——, Walnutport; will die.
Jones, Lizzie, Walnutport; will die.
Kuntz, Louis, seriously.
Minnich, George; seriously.
Minnich, Harry, aged 10; Slatington; will die.
Nagle, Alice; serious; will recover.
Nagle, Carrie, Walnutport; serious internal injuries.
Resch, Mrs. William; serious internal injuries.
Three-year-old son of Mrs. Kern; will die.
Walp, Bryan, Walnutport; serious.
One unidentified; serious.

Occupants Formed a Mourning Party.

The accident occurred about 5 o'clock. The omnibus, driven by a man named Peters, was returning to Slatington from Cherryville after attending at Cherryville the funeral of Sophia Schoeffer, a relative of nearly all the occupants of the coach.

The train was a "special" and consisted of an engine and one car. At the point at which the collision occurred there is a sharp curve in the road.

The omnibus came along at a good rate of speed, the occupants unconscious of any impending danger. As the 'bus swung around the curve the engine and car came in sight.

Train Smashes 'Bus in Middle.

It was too late to stop either the omnibus or the train, and as the driver of the former whipped up the four horses in an attempt to cross the tracks in safety, the train crashed into its middle.

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND ARE CURSED BY LIQUOR, SAYS CHARLES SHELDON.

Noted Minister, Returning from European Tour, Asserts if Great Britain Is Destroyed It Will Be Because of Addiction to Intoxicants.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, who has just returned from England, contributes the following signed article to the Topeka Daily Capital, which paper he last spring edited for a week as he believed Jesus would have done:

"It may interest Kansas people that they are living in paradise, so far as the curse of the liquor business is concerned, when they compare their condition as a prohibitory State with Scotland and England.

"From the day of our landing in Liverpool up to the present we have seen the effects of the curse of drink almost without a day's exception, and in terms of emphatic disgust we are ready to declare our astonishment that English people will endure the sights and results that go with the entire drink traffic.

"Mrs. Sheldon and I have been insulted in the cars by drunken soldiers, one of whom threatened to do us personal injury, and not a soul in the train offered any remonstrance. Such is the love of the British for their military heroes, we have had to get off the sidewalk and go in the street to give the 'drunks' room; we have been jostled on railway platforms by drunken men and women; we have had intoxicating drinks offered us at the houses of English people, with the exception of a few families of Nonconformists in Scotland and London; we have seen the evils of the public-houses on almost every corner, with barmaids behind the bar and little children in front of it, and men and women crowding every inch of room in every public-house in every town and city we have visited; and it is the wonder of bewilderment to us that such conditions can be faced with indifference. shrug of the shoulders from Englishmen who saw them with me.

"If England goes to destruction in the next century it will not be because of outside war or dangers from other nations, but because she has drunk herself into destruction."

CALL BRYAN UNION'S FOE.

MEMBERS OF TYPOGRAPHICAL BODY TO MAKE CHARGE.

Publication of the Democratic Nominee's Speeches in Book Form by a Printing House Hiring Men Outside of Organization the Complaint—All in Readiness for Convention—President Donnelly Will Urge Abolishing International Sessions.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—While avowed partisanism will be tabooed in the forty-sixth annual convention of the International Typographical union, which will convene here tomorrow morning, politics argumentative in significance will not be lacking. Information has came to the union of the non-union publication of campaign literature promoting William Jennings Bryan's candidacy for the Presidency.

Albert Smith of Indianapolis, Secretary to President Samuel B. Donnelly, says charges will be made against Mr. Bryan for his consent to non-union workmanship. He asserts that Mr. Bryan must be aware of the publication. The charges embody a number of instances, but the specific case on which censure is made is the publication of a book of Bryan's speeches at a printshop at Hammond. The book is a compilation of Bryan's anti-militarism and free silver arguments and includes part of his "Crown of Thorns" effusion of 1896. The book contains his portrait, a fac-simile of his autograph, but it does not bear the union stamp.

The book is called "The First Battle" and is a review of Bryan's work in the last campaign. It is being printed by Conkey & Co. at Hammond. The work is being turned from the press by the thousand, the purpose being to make it cheap and plentiful during the campaign.

Formal Charges to Be Made.

"Whether the non-union workmanship on the book is the result of neglect on Mr. Bryan's part or not," said Secretary Smith, "he has committed an offense to union printers which they cannot dismiss unchallenged. If the printing of this book was the only instance against Mr. Bryan we might credit him with not being aware of its publication. But we have other cases in which Mr. Bryan's Campaign committee figures. When the charges are brought before the convention it is probable the expression will be made in documentary form."

President Donnelly, while declining to discuss the charges, said they would be handled by the convention so as to preclude the impression that the printers were attempting to foster the ends of either political party.

Union Is Gaining in Strength.

The industrial progress of the country as typified in the growth of the union will be the chief feature of the officers' reports to be made tomorrow. Despite the improvements in printing machinery the membership has increased from 29,614 in 1898 to 32,105. The membership is the greatest in the history of the organization. But 8 per cent of the membership are reported as idle from all causes, including sickness. During the fiscal year ending June 30 the union spent $185,033. During the year $34,000 was spent in supporting aged and infirm printers at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Colo. Seventy-eight new unions were organized in the year. The union has extended from Canada to Hawaii, and unions soon will be organized in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

Most of the 210 delegates arrived late tonight, brought up from Chicago by boat under the auspices of the Ex-Delegates' association. The delegates present representing the 2,300 members of Chicago Typographical union No. 16 are John Garrett, George Koop, Leonard McKenna, and Edward Wright. Axel Carlton will represent the Chicago Swedish union, K. V. Janovsky the Bohemian, and H. Mietes the Hebrew.

Michael Colbert, President of the Chicago union, headed the following ex-officers: George W. Day, Mark Crawford, A. B. Adair, Frank Sheldon, Albert H. Brown, J. B. Fullerton, J. H. Bowman, C. F. Whitmarsh, Charles Carlson.

Donnelly Promises a Sensation.

Recommendations for the abolishment of international conventions to be made by President Donnelly when the session opens in Masonic Temple in the morning, are expected to meet wtih opposition. In his report President Donnelly will say:

"I recommend that we dispense with annual conventions and devote our funds solely to prosecuting the work of organization. Our conventions cost the International union about $3,500 annually, a sum sufficient to keep an organizer continuously at work. It cannot be reasonably maintained that our trade is undergoing such continuous changes as to justify the holding of annual conventions. The cost of an annual convention to our locals amounts, in the aggregate, to more than $25,000. In many cases locals appropriate munificent sums for the payment of the expenses of delegates at a time when they should expend every cent possible in resisting the encroachments of unfair men and in protecting their scale of wages."

As antagonizing President Donnelly's recommendation, the delegates will urge that hereafter officers be elected and constitutional amendments enacted in convention, instead of by referendum. There will be no elections at this convention, the officers having been chosen by referendum last May. They will be installed on Nov. 1. James M. Lynch of Syracuse, N. Y., will succeed Donnelly, and C. E. Hawkes of Chicago will become First Vice President.

It is said Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, as editor of the Philadelphia Press, will be censured for favoring non-union printers, and that General Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times also will be charged with a similar offense.

PLUMBERS ARE GLAD OF RELIEF

Action of United Association in Voting Money Enables Them to Stand Out Indefinitely—Labor News.

The action of the convention of the United Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steamfitters at Newark in voting $7,500 for the relief of the locked out plumbers in Chicago, and the ordering of an assessment of 25 cents per capita on the 16,000 members of the association during the continuation of the trouble has greatly strengthened the position of the members of the Chicago union. It was expected relief would be voted, and the substantial support received from the international association is likely to hold the plumbers solidly in line for the Building Trades council. The assessment will bring $4,000 a week to the locked out union men in Chicago and will enable them to continue the fight indefinitely.

Another reason given for the action of the Carpenters' District council at its Saturday night meeting in voting to leave the question of withdrawal from the Building Trades council to a referendum vote of the unions is said to have been a fear on the part of the brotherhood delegates that the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters might not go with them in case withdrawal was decided upon. It was felt that in this event the Amalgamated association would occupy a position which would inure to their benefit and at the decided expense of the brotherhood. The brotherhood has in mind the experience of several years ago in which a much smaller organization won against much larger numbers in this way. The brotherhood has 4,700 of the membership of 5,000 which makes up the district council, but it is not disposed to take any chances in the face of lack of coöperation on the part of the Amalgamated association.

The Building Material Trades council appointed a committee at its meeting during the day to coöperate with the Building Trades council in connection with the Labor day demonstration. The committee consists of M. J. Deutsch, J. W. Morton, and W. Vankothen. A resolution was also passed instructing all the unions affiliated with the council to turn out for the parade.

Storm Unroofs Many Houses.

Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A severe wind and rain storm passed over this city about 7 o'clock this evening. A number of houses were unroofed and the tents of a circus, pitched here today, were blown down. There were no fatalities.

Franz Betz Dies in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Franz Betz, the well known Wagnerian singer, died in Berlin today.

DEMOCRATS' MAIN AIM IN ILLINOIS.

Party Wants to Elect Alschuler, State Ticket, and Some Congressmen.

HAS EYE ON SENATORSHIP

Committee Figures Out Chance to Beat Lorimer and Boutell in Chicago.

MARSH DISTRICT A THORN.

Secretary Nelson of the Democratic State committee yesterday got up, for the information of the Democratic National committee, a statement of the situation in the various Congressional districts of Illinois from a Democratic point of view. The main aim of that party in this State this year is to elect Alschuler and the State ticket and get some Congressmen, with a hope that perhaps the United States Senatorship may drop in also. The State committee is taking care of the Alschuler part of the program as well as the legislative fight. The National body, however, is showing some interest in the Congressmen.

According to the figures of the State committee the Democrats have a chance of electing successors to Congressmen Lorimer and Boutell in Chicago, although they are afraid that perhaps they may lose a man in the Fifth District, where Congressman Noonan goes out, and possibly in the Fourth, where James McAndrews has been nominated against ex-Congressman Mills.

Outside of Cook County the main Democratic fight will be made in Congressman Marsh's district and the East St. Louis one, where Congressman Rodenberg is running for reëlection. They hope to carry both of these districts and seem to be pretty confident.

Marsh District Troubles Democrats.

The Marsh district has been a thorn in the Democratic side ever since it was formed. It was cut out as a Democratic district, but Captain Marsh has gone on getting elected there with a regularity which, to the Democratic mind, is distressing. This year, however, the Democratic State committeemen claim to have information that Adams County, in which Quincy is situated, will return an old-time Democratic majority, and on this they base their hopes of electing Hazelwood, who is a resident of Quincy and supposed to be popular in the county. Senator Berry of McDonough County, however, was in the city yesterday and he claimed that the Republicans in the district were in better shape than ever and that Marsh would be reëlected. Adams County, he says, is filled with gold Democrats who will never vote for a free silver Congressman.

Looking to German Vote.

The Democratic hope of carrying the Rodenberg district is based on the fact that there is a large German vote in it, especially in St. Clair County, and the Democrats are clinging to the idea that the Germans are going to vote with them this year. Both the candidates for Congress, Rodenberg and Kern, are Germans, so each can make the same appeal to the German vote as regards nationality. The Republicans, however, are not willing to acknowledge that there is any danger of the Germans leaving the party, especially on Congressmen, in whose election the question of free silver enters so largely.

Secretary Overstreet in Town.

Congressman Overstreet of Indiana, secretary of the Republican Congressional committee, returned to Chicago to remain during the rest of the campaign. He reports the situation as to the next Congress satisfactory, but both he and Chairman Babcock urge the necessity of active work in the various Congressional districts.

United States Marshal Hitch of Edgar County claims that the Cullom people had the better of the recent Senatorial convention at Greenup, and that the Tanner delegates have no standing. He will explain the situation to the State committee today, but that body can do nothing toward settling the dispute. The question as to which candidates are duly nominated will have to be decided by the Judges of the four counties composing the district, and of these four County Judges three are Democrats.

Chairman of Speakers Mounts Here.

Senator Mounts of Macoupin County appeared at Democratic State headquarters, ready to take up his work as chairman of the Committee on Speakers. It is the purpose of the Illinois Democrats this year to rely largely on local speakers, and not to import too many from other States. Foreign speakers naturally would pay more attention to Bryan and Stevenson than to Alschuler and the State ticket, and the Illinois Democrats prefer to reverse this program and allow Bryan and Stevenson to get along as best they can.

There is quite a demand from other States for the services of Adlai E. Stevenson, and the Illinois Democrats will not oppose his spending as much time outside of the State as he may wish. They want him here on important occasions, however.

Mr. Bryan spent yesterday quietly at the Chicago Beach Hotel, and had a complete rest. He will remain in Chicago until Thursday, and then go to Lincoln, Neb.

BICYCLIST RUNS FROM POLICEMEN WHO OFFER AID AND IS ARRESTED.

Falls from His Wheel and Resents Friendly Proffer of Assistance—Actions Arouse Suspicion—Is Thought to Be a Thief.

Had not August Meyer attempted to escape from two policemen, who offered to assist him after he had fallen from a bicycle at Elston and Belmont avenues, he might have yet been at liberty. As it is, he and Alfred Martinson are under arrest at the Irving Park Police Station with five specific charges of bicycle stealing against them.

Meyer was taken into custody on Friday night by Officers Gleason and Morley. The officers were standing at Elston and Belmont avenues when they saw Meyer, who was riding swiftly, fall from his wheel. The policemen, thinking that he was hurt, ran to his assistance.

Before they reached him he jumped on the bicycle and started to ride away. He was overtaken and his bicycle was recognized as one that had been stolen in that neighborhood several days before.

Meyer was taken to the police station, where he admitted he had taken the bicycle and implicated Martinson in the theft.

FILIPINO OFFICERS SURRENDER

Colonel Freeman of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Captured Command of Colonel Grassa.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The War department received today the following dispatch containing cheering news from General MacArthur at Manila: "MANILA, P. I., Aug. 12.—Adjutant General, Washington: Colonel Grassa, on Aug. 12, in vicinity of Tayug, surrendered command to Colonel Freeman, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, consisting of one Major, six Captains, six Lieutenants, 169 men, 101 rifles, and fifty bolos. MACARTHUR."

The Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Burlington Route

A few weeks at this time of year spent in the cool shadows of the Rocky Mountains and breathing the pure, dry air of Colorado will save you many a doctor's bill.

On frequent dates during the summer we sell very cheap Tourist tickets to Colorado, and our fast train "The Burlington's Number One" is only one night on the road between Chicago and Denver.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark Street. Telephone, Main 3831.

KRUGER GIVES $750,000 TO DEMOCRATS' EXPENSE, SAYS A LONDON PAPER.

South African President Averred to Have Opened His Purse Strings Toward the Success of the Anti-Imperialists at Solicitation of Davis.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.—John Stuart, south African correspondent of the Morning Post, cabling from Pretoria, says: "Boers state that Kruger is contributing liberally to Bryan's election expenses, between $500,000 and $750,000 being given, and say that Webster Davis received $125,000 towards the expenses of the American campaign."

Raise Foreign Mission Fund.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 12.—The sum of $12,058 was raised today for foreign missions at the Christian Alliance camp-meeting. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson of New York, the Alliance President, reviewed the alliance missionary work in China, Japan, India, Africa, and South America, and spoke of the exceptional opportunities for missionary work in Cuba and the Philippines.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS — Monday, Aug. 13.—For Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Lourenzo Marquez, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, and Cape Colony, via New York, close daily at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for France, Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway will close today at 12 p. m. via S. S. St. Paul.

Direct mails for Ireland will close at 12 p. m. today via S. S. Teutonic.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba daily at 2 a. m. and 1 and 6:15 p. m.

For Porto Rico daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close at 12 p. m. today.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close Sunday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via Mobile, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS—For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Vancouver, B. C., daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m., final close Aug. 16, 12 p. m.

For Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, and Australia, via Vancouver, final close Aug. 20, at 12 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Illinois—Local rains and cooler in western, fair in eastern portion Monday, Tuesday fair, light to fresh northeasterly winds.

Indiana—Local rains in southern, fair in northern portion Monday, Tuesday fair, fresh southwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Local rains Monday, followed by fair, Tuesday fair, light to fresh westerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair and warmer Monday, Tuesday fair, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Generally fair and warmer Monday, Tuesday fair, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Iowa—Local rains and cooler in eastern, fair in western portion Monday, Tuesday fair, variable winds.

Missouri—Local rains and cooler Monday, Tuesday fair, southeasterly winds.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Generally fair and warmer Monday, Tuesday fair, southerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 12, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.88	78	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.00	70	74	N.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.04	80	94	W.	....	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.80	88	94	S.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.72	60	70	Calm	Tr.	Clo'dy
Bismarck	29.82	70	80	N.	....	Fair
Buffalo	29.92	66	70	E.	.01	Clo'dy
Boston	30.00	66	70	E.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.96	84	90	S.W.	....	Fair
Calgary	29.94	68	72	N.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.98	84	86	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.82	76	86	E.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.94	68	82	N.E.	.54	Clear
Cincinnati	29.96	70	82	S.E.	.22	Rain
Cleveland	29.84	76	80	S.E.	.18	Clo'dy
Davenport	29.88	84	90	N.E.	.82	Fair
Denver	29.84	82	88	E.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.92	68	90	S.E.	.24	Rain
Detroit	29.82	70	78	W.	.24	Clo'dy
Dodge	29.70	92	102	S.W.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.94	82	86	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.82	94	94	N.W.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.02	82	86	S.E.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	29.94	66	76	N.	.82	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.98	60	64	N.E.	1.24	Clo'dy
Havre	29.82	72	76	W.	.04	Fair
Helena	29.92	74	74	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	29.86	74	78	S.W.	1.50	Fair
Indianapolis	29.92	68	86	S.W.	1.48	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.06	86	96	S.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.84	86	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Lander	29.86	80	84	W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.96	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.98	62	64	S.E.	....	Fair
Memphis	30.00	86	88	S.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.78	68	70	W.	....	Fair
Milwaukee	29.96	64	74	N.E.	.42	Clo'dy
Montgomery	30.02	84	94	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Montreal	30.06	62	70	N.E.	....	Fair
Nashville	30.00	86	92	S.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.06	82	90	S.E.	.02	Clear
New York City	29.96	72	94	E.	.34	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.92	90	98	S.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.82	84	84	E.	Tr.	Clear
Oklahoma	29.86	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.82	72	88	N.E.	.52	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.96	68	70	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.00	78	86	S.	.08	Fair
Parkersburg	29.92	78	94	S.	.02	Fair
Philadelphia	29.96	76	100	N.	Tr.	Rain
Pittsburg	29.96	72	92	N.W.	.16	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.86	68	76	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Rapid City	29.80	74	82	N.E.	.28	Clear
St. Louis	29.90	88	90	W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.82	72	78	S.W.	.08	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.90	82	84	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.98	62	64	Calm	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.90	86	90	S.	.54	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.92	82	84	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Vicksburg	30.02	86	90	S.W.	....	Fair
Washington	29.98	72	98	N.	.08	Clo'dy
White River	30.00	62	..	E.	....	Fair
Williston	29.78	74	78	W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.80	70	70	Calm	.01	Clo'dy

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:
Alderman, August, 26; 806 W. 13th-st., Aug. 11.
Berry, Ellen, 35; 56 Racine-av., Aug. 10.
Best, Wm. E., 61; 655 W. Monroe-st., Aug. 9.
Bojanowski, Martin, 59; 96 Blackhawk-st., Aug. 11.
Cavanaugh, Thomas, 96; 44 Artesian-av., Aug. 10.
Ford, Thomas, 30; 280 Sangamon-st., Aug. 11.
Galbraith, Thomas, 40; 105 Sigel-st., Aug. 10.
Husfield, Louis, 85; 310 Aberdeen-st., Aug. 11.
Koch, Joseph, 53; 132 W. 15th-st., Aug. 11.
Lax, Carl F., 36; 37th and Wood-sts., Aug. 10.
Mills, John, 58; 2736 Washtenaw-av., Aug. 10.
Martin, John A., 31; Ashland Flats, Ashland and Ogden-avs., Aug. 11.
Mulac, Charles, 24; 131 W. 14th-pl., Aug. 12.
Mondrowski, Andrew, 33; 8357 Superior-av., Aug. 9.
Nelson, Jacob, 11; 358 W. Erie-st., Aug. 8.
Piper, Charles, 62; 56 E. 22d-pl., Aug. 10.
Papenhauser, Dora, 29; 905 W. 21st-st., Aug. 10.
Reynder, Morris, 7; 5220 Emerald-av., Aug. 10.
Starnitzke, Minnie, 6; 301 Augusta-st., Aug. 11.
Szczukowski, Josef, 21; 82 Bradley-st., Aug. 9.
Wendlandt, Julia, 74; 520 Blue Island-av., Aug. 10.

DEATHS.

COOK—Aug. 11, at Odebolt, Iowa, Charles Willard Cook, formerly of Chicago, aged 68 years. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 10:30 a. m., at Graceland chapel.

DOWLING—Kittie, daughter of Timothy and Hanorah Dowling (née Hartnett), sister of Mrs. Levi Hackett, Mrs. J. Watson, Margaret, Daniel, Patrick, Mary, Dodie, William, and Agnes Dowling. Funeral from parents' residence, 429 S. Paulina-st., Monday, 9:30 a. m., to St. Jarlath's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ELLIS—Aug. 11, Clinton Delos, aged 41, at his residence, 7226 Yale-av., Englewood. Funeral Monday, Aug. 13, at 2:30 p. m. Lockport, New York, and Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

FLYNN—Aug. 11, 1900, William, beloved husband of Nellie Flynn [née O'Brien], and brother of Michael Flynn and brother-in-law of William O'Rourke and the late Walter Wheeler, native of Meath, West Meath, Ireland. Funeral Monday, Aug. 13, 1900, at 9 a. m., from his late residence, 793 37th-st., to Nativity Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet. New York and New Jersey papers please copy.

DEATHS.

KALTENBACH—Stuart O., beloved son of Fred and Martha Kaltenbach, age 2 months, at parents' residence, 721 N. Wood-st. Funeral private.

KLEMM—Committal services over Miss Clara Klemm at Rosehill, Tuesday morning, Aug. 14. Private.

MAHER—Aug. 12, at 583 27th-st., Patrick, beloved husband of the late Mary Corcoran Maher, father of John, Michael, Patrick, James, Mamie, and Sara Maher. Funeral notice hereafter.

McCOLM—Aug. 11, 1900, Mrs. Sarah S. McColm, aged 58 years. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 14, 2:30 p. m., from late residence, 622 Seminary-av., to Rosehill Cemetery. Austin and Chelsea, Mass., papers please copy.

McMILLAN—William, Aug. 11, aged 63 years. Funeral from late residence, 2400 W. Ohio-st., Moreland, Monday, 2 p. m., to Forest Home Cemetery.

NORTON—Eleanor, at her home, 6603 Cottage Grove-av., Sunday, Aug. 12, aged 60 years. Funeral from Englewood station at 9 a. m., Tuesday, by Rock Island train to Seneca, Ill.

O'SHAUGHNESSEY—O. F. O'Shaughnessey, Sunday morning, at his residence, 6552 Ellis-av. Funeral Wednesday, 2 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

SELBACH—At Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 9, Louise, infant daughter of Bismarck Otto and Katherine Taylor Selbach.

STEEN—Aug. 12, 1900, at 5345 Shields-av., Helen, beloved daughter of J. H. and Elizabeth Steen, age 6 years. Funeral private, Monday, 9 a. m., by carriage to Mount Olivet.

WARD—George L. Ward, Aug. 11. Remains will be at B. Arntzen's undertaking rooms, 245 N. Clark-st., until Wednesday morning. Funeral services from Commandery Hall, Masonic Temple, 1:30 p. m., Aug. 15, to Rosehill Cemetery.

25c Trip—Cool Off at the Water Works Crib.
New steamer MARY leaves 2 o'clock every afternoon except Sunday, 2 hours' ride. Graham & Morton dock, foot Wabash-av.

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Only line carrying high-class free vaudeville show. Avoid crowded boats; five large, commodious steamers daily. The most attractive and popular excursion line out of Chicago.
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The Safest Theater in the World. 30 Exits.
SEATS READY TO-MORROW
For Wm. A. Brady's Special Production of
WAY DOWN EAST
Which Will Open the Season at This Theater
SATURDAY NIGHT, AUG. 18.

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Five or more races daily, commencing at 2:15 p. m. Music by Banks Cregier's Orchestra.
Take Lake Street Elevated Specials direct to track at Lake and Clark-sts. station, at 12:32, 12:46, 12:53, 1:00, 1:07, 1:14, 1:28, stopping at all loop stations, leaving Randolph-st. and 5th-av. 10 minutes later. First train returning will leave after 5th race, stopping at all stations, other trains at Ashland-av. and Halsted-st. Metropolitan "L" at Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. at 12:30, 1:00, 1:15, stopping at all loop stations, leaving Franklin and Van Buren-sts. 13 minutes later, connecting with Suburban Electric at 48th-st. direct to track. 12th Street Electric Specials direct to track without change from 12:30 to 1:15 p. m. at short intervals. Madison Street Cable, connecting with surface Electric at 40th-st. direct to track. Fare on special trains, round trip, 25c. Admission, $1.00.

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Amelia Summerville. | 9—Tosoonin Arabs—9
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Lulaine & Darrell. | Connors & Garwood.
Harry Levison. | 4—Georgia Quartette—4
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

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A FEAST OF MUSIC, MIRTH & BEAUTY.

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Two Games Today for One Price of Admission.
FIRST GAME CALLED AT 2 O'CLOCK.

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STAGE ALWAYS FILLED with LOVELY WOMEN.
Mats. daily—10, 20, 30, 50c. Smoke if you like.
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THE DANCE OF THE DIAMOND GARTER.

MASONIC TEMPLE.
MARSHALL P. WILDER,
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EDDIE GIRARD and
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Next—PAULINE HALL—Next

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T., Masonic Temple—Emergent conclave Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 1:30 p. m. for Templar funeral services in the asylum over our deceased frater, Sir Knight Geo. Ward.
WALLACE BLANCHARD, E. C.
T. L. MILLER, Recorder pro tem.

ENGLEWOOD COMMANDERY NO. 58, K. T.—The members of this commandery are notified to be present at the asylum on Monday, Aug. 13, at 1 p. m., in full uniform, to attend the funeral of Past Eminent Commander Clinton Delos Ellis.
By order of LOUIS WAGNER, E. C.

MONDAY, AUG. 13, 1900.

Cricket's Wane in England.

Cricket is said to be losing its popularity in England. In several of the British newspapers this is discussed as an established fact, and it is said to be due to somewhat the same reasons that have led to the decadence of baseball in the United States. Just as here professionalism has ruined the national game, so the same evil seems to have arisen in England. It seems that the best cricket clubs are made up of professionals and alleged amateurs who are really professionals and do little else than play the game and reap financial benefit thereby more or less surreptitiously. Cricket has become not a game but a business or profession, and few amateurs are able to devote sufficient time to its exacting demands. So the alleged amateurs are paid salaried as assistant secretaries, but really to enable them to live while they are playing. Meanwhile golf, which is quite as lively and exciting, is becoming popular and has captured many former votaries of cricket, who find in the latter game the added advantage that women can play it.

A writer in the London Times says that the "great blot" on the conduct of the war by the British was that the horses were "systematically starved." They lacked food and died for that lack because the department had "possibly through inexcusable ignorance of their duties" not made preparations for giving the horses sufficient food to keep them alive. The carelessness cost the nation casualties in men counted by the hundreds and in horses counted by the thousands. The cavalry horses, he says, were not overworked and had they been properly fed they would have been all right. Aside from the point of view of the person who loves animals, the death of the horses was an extravagance. A trained cavalry horse costs about $300 at the least, and the loss of 5,000 horses unnecessarily is hence an important expense. The writer urges that in future warlike operations care be taken to see that the horses are supplied with sufficient food. The carelessness with which horses and mules are sacrificed in war nowadays would seem to indicate that with new methods of warfare all love for the "noble charger" has gone. This is denied and it is contended that many men were ready to weep at the treatment their horses received but which they could not prevent.

Another Silver Republican Comes Back.

In 1896 A. M. Stevenson of Colorado was one of the Republican delegates from that State to the St. Louis convention, and was one of those who bolted in company with Senator Teller. He has followed the fortunes of that Senator up to this time, and served as chairman of the State Central committee of the silver Republicans. That position he has just given up because he has returned to the Republican party. He has done so, he says, because "the silver question is not today a live issue before the American people." Another question has come up—that of the Philippines—and Mr. Stevenson does not approve of the Democratic view of it. He says: "The Philippine Islands are ours—ours by conquest and purchase, and ours by treaty. Their inhabitants are in rebellion against our government. They kill our soldiers and cruelly treat our wounded. The insurrection there denies the authority of the United States. We are as much interested in it as if one of the States of the federal union were denying the authority of the government. Let American authority be recognized, let the flag be respected there, and no one doubts that the Filipinos will then be justly and humanely treated." The Rocky Mountains swarm with men who agree with Mr. Stevenson that free silver is dead, and that the insurrection in the Philippines must be put down and American authority established there. The Democratic policy of meek surrender to Aguinaldo infuriates those men, who are going to vote against Bryan as enthusiastically as they voted for him in 1896.

PARK BATHING POOLS.

The sudden efforts of Acting Mayor Walker to extemporize opportunities for bathing on the lake front are creditable to his good disposition, and will undoubtedly prove useful. To place one or two policemen at the foot of Twenty-sixth street to guard against emergencies and so to insure a chance for a plunge in the lake, in the seclusion afforded by the Illinois Central right of way, will be sure to invite many men and boys to the water at this point.

These hasty expedients, however, prompted by the "hot spell," only emphasize the necessity for deliberate efforts toward the same general end. THE TRIBUNE has heretofore urged the desirability of bathing pools in the large city parks, especially those remote from the lake. Even in Jackson and Lincoln Parks such inland pools would have a distinct advantage in that the water in them would be tempered as compared with that of the lake. During much of the warm season the latter is apt to be rather severe in temperature for most bathers.

In the West Side parks such facilities would be peculiarly welcome, since, apart from the Douglas Park natatorium, for the use of which there is a charge of 10 cents, there are no opportunities in that vast region for open-air bathing. The pools could be secluded by girdles of trees and at small expense could be made to afford wholesome "swims" to a great number of persons in the course of the summer.

Swimming is unsurpassed if not unequaled in delight and benefits as a physical exercise, and the dearth of opportunities in this city to enjoy this exercise ought not to continue.

BRYAN'S TRIP TO TOPEKA.

A week from next Thursday Mr. Bryan will visit Topeka, so that he may be notified officially of his nomination for the Presidency by the Populists three months ago. Four years ago that party made him its candidate and he barely acknowledged the honor it did him. He feels that he cannot afford to treat that party so cavalierly now. It is not so confident of the devotion of the Democratic party to free silver as it was in 1896 and demands assurances on that point from the leader of that party. The Populists understand why Mr. Bryan talked about nothing but "imperialism" at Indianapolis. That is the "paramount issue" of the Kansas City platform. Free silver is the "paramount issue" of the Sioux Falls platform, and the Populists expect Mr. Bryan, in accepting their nomination, to devote himself to "16 to 1."

Topeka has been selected as the place for this Populist gathering in order to help that party in Kansas. It is by no means sure of success there, for the Kansans are thriving. They have good crops again this year. They have paid off mortgages and have money in bank. They are not discontented and hence think less highly of Bryan than they did four years ago. The Populist leaders think a visit by him to the State may revive the old feeling.

It is well that Mr. Bryan should have an opportunity to discuss the monetary question somewhat at length before the campaign fairly opens. He will be enabled to let the business-men know what revolutionary recommendations concerning the currency, calculated to disturb the public mind, he thinks of making to Congress at that special session he intends to call if elected. Mr. Bryan will have a chance also to explain as best he may various remarks made by him four years ago. For instance, he said then at Baltimore:

> If we win this fight now reform will begin at once; if we are defeated in this campaign there is nothing before the people but four years more of harder times and greater agitation, and then the victory will come. The Republican party cannot restore prosperity to this country as long as that prosperity is doled out to us by foreigners, who profit by our distress. Business-men complain that business conditions are bad; I warn them that business conditions cannot be improved by following out the financial policy which has brought business to its present condition.

Mr. Bryan hardly will contend that there have been "four years more of harder times." It would be audacious to say so in Kansas, whose people have been sitting in the lap of plenty of late years. He may endeavor to explain, however, why times are better, and why, in spite of their improvement, he is still firm in his faith in a debased currency and is resolved to do all in his power to fasten it on the people.

PASSING OF THE HOT WAVE.

The thunder-storm of Saturday night seems to have broken the long torrid spell, and Chicago welcomes back its cool lake breeze with a sigh of genuine relief. The eight days of consecutive hot weather exceeded all records of the kind since the Weather bureau has had a station at Chicago. Now that this sizzling eight days' wonder can be spoken of in the past tense, the lately perspiring citizen may comfort himself with Æneas' philosophy to the effect that some day it will be fun to recall this ordeal. Before the average man can take any pleasure in the memory of that protracted experience of 95 degrees in the shade, however, he must have at least one fairly chilly winter between him and the first week in August, 1900. The recollection is still too fresh and vivid. It will be a more comfortable thing to cherish after it has been tempered by time and acquired a liberal share of the enchantment which distance lends.

But does any one suppose that this record-breaking heated term will deprive the average citizen and the oldest inhabitant of the annual and perennial satisfaction of announcing each summer that this is "absolutely the hottest, longest, driest," etc., he has ever known? Not a bit of it. Man's memory is short, especially in matters of weather, and the present discomfort always seems the worst ever known. The Weather bureau records have done much and will do more toward abolishing sweeping superlatives in such matters, and it will probably be many years before the recent hot term will be exceeded in length in Chicago, yet even that was not long enough to make any permanent change in men's character or dress.

During the last week all men became fully aware that a coat was the only original "white man's burden," and a few brave pioneers sought emancipation in the shirt waist. But convention was too strong even for them and the thermometer. They fell by the wayside, martyrs to a noble but hopeless cause. Perhaps if the temperature had remained at 95 degrees during ninety days instead of only eight the men's shirt waist costume might have come to stay.

MODERN IMMIGRATION.

During the fiscal year which ended on June 30 last 341,711 foreigners entered this country through the port of New York. Probably the total immigration for the year will not fall far short of 530,000. The noteworthy and not altogether agreeable difference between the immigration of 1900 and that of thirty years ago is that now most of the newcomers are from southern and eastern Europe, while they used to be from western and northern Europe.

Of the 314,711 immigrants who landed at New York 99,319 were Italians—all but one-seventh being from the southern and less progressive provinces of the kingdom—96,036 were Poles, Bohemians, Magyars, Croatians, and Slovacs, while 44,520 were entered as "Hebrews," nearly all from eastern Europe. Of English and Irish there were 29,546, and of Germans 23,389. In 1871 out of a total of 321,350 immigrants only 1,208 came from Slavonic countries and only 9,833 from all the Latin countries of Europe, while there were 88,431 immigrants from Germany and 142,094 from Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales.

The immigration of 1900 is not so well educated as a rule as that of 1871. It cannot do so many things to earn a living. Of those who came over thirty years ago many were soon settled on the land. A large percentage were skilled workmen who usually found employment without difficulty. Too many of the immigrants of today belong to the unskilled labor class, and for that reason and because of their ignorance of the language of the country often find it hard to get work.

The tendency of immigrants to take up homes in the cities is more marked than ever before. There is no longer any free land for them to settle on. There is no growing demand for farm workers. In the cities alone is there an opening for most of the newcomers. It would be better were they scattered all over the country after the fashion of earlier days. The less concentrated they are the more speedily do they become Americanized.

As these immigrants of today are going to settle in the cities and become dependent for their support on the industries carried on there, it is evident that increased responsibilities are being placed on municipal governments. The task of governing satisfactorily a polyglot, semi-American city is far more difficult than that of governing a homogeneous population. There must be a more competent management of the public schools if all the children of the immigrants are to be Americanized. All fads must be sacrificed in the effort to make American citizens out of an increasing number of young foreigners.

Whatever dangers may lie in the rising flood of somewhat undesirable immigration will menace first the cities of the country. They must prepare themselves to combat those dangers by improved local government.

THE DEADLY "FIRE IN THE REAR."

A Democrat living at Carbondale in this State has received a letter from a relative, also a Democrat, who is serving in the Philippines as an officer in the Fortieth United States Volunteers. In this letter, written in the middle of last June, this statement is made:

> In regard to the Philippines, many a poor boy with a gun on his shoulder owes his death to the clamoring politicians at home. If they would only close their mouths for a little while we would soon put a quietus to this Philippine army. Do you know that in two days after Senator Pettigrew delivered his speech in the United States Senate a translated copy of it was found in one of the insurgent camps? The people at home, although they call us murderers, are themselves indirectly the slayers of our boys who are killed by the Filipino bullets.
>
> It is by such talk as that of Senator Pettigrew that the negroes here are kept encouraged. It is too bad that we are made to suffer at the hands of our own fellow-citizens in the States, but we must grin and bear it as best we can. When we get back to the States we will have a little bit to say concerning some of the patriots at home.

This is no new story. It is a reiteration of what General Lawton wrote a few days before he was killed. So the men who are today practically encouraging the Filipinos to keep on fighting cannot plead ignorance of the consequences of their conduct. When they tell the insurgents that "a war of criminal aggression" is being waged against them they ought to know they incite those insurgents to lay in wait for and kill American soldiers.

It is unfortunate that some of the men who are now fighting in the Philippines for the patriotic purpose of putting down an insurrection against the United States in territory over which it has legitimate sovereignty will not be in this country during September and October, and hence will be unable then to "say a little bit concerning some of the patriots at home" whose rash utterances have cost so many of their fellow-citizens their lives and have also lured on to death so many Tagals.

If after the voters had listened to some Democratic orator, denouncing "imperialism" and "militarism" they could hear some bronzed veteran of the Philippines tell the story of comrades who had died from Filipino bullets or knives, who would be alive today if Aguinaldo had not been encouraged by sympathizers in this country, Bryan would be obliged to drop his "paramount issue" and fall back on free silver. The American people do not approve of "fire in the rear" now of which their citizen-soldiers are the victims any more than they did between 1861 and 1865.

The soldiers in the Philippines cannot come home just now. They have all they can do trying to trample out the flames of insurrection which unpatriotic people at home are rekindling. They cannot be here to speak for themselves and defend themselves against those who call them "murderers." They will be vindicated, though absent. The popular verdict in November will brand them with no such title. It will praise them and will condemn those whose mad utterances and evil policy have made their task of establishing a good government in the Philippines so much harder than it otherwise would have been.

THE ARMOR PLATE CONTRACTS.

The Navy department will today advertise again for bids on the entire amount of over 36,000 tons of armor plate for the new battleships and cruisers authorized by the last two sessions of Congress. It has acted wisely in so doing. Hitherto two firms have monopolized the armor plate business, but the recent bids have brought out a third, the Midvale company of Philadelphia. Unfortunately this firm cannot begin delivering plates until after twenty-six months, and it asks for the entire contract or at least 20,000 of the 36,000 tons of the more costly plates. The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies each ask for one-half the Krupp plates and have not bid on smaller amounts. This state of affairs prevents the Navy department from availing itself of the work of all three companies, and it has done well to reject all bids and call for new ones on a more desirable basis.

The mooted question of price still remains unsettled. In the past the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies demanded $545 a ton for Krupp armor. Steel prices have now fallen somewhat, and these companies made the price of $490 a ton in their recent bids, while the Midvale company offered to make an armor that would stand the Krupp tests for $438 a ton. The Navy department needs 36,000 tons of Krupp armor, 31,000 tons of the next grade of face hardened armor, and 1,500 tons of the best nickel-steel armor, not face hardened. This array of armor includes the heavy plates for eight battleships and six armored cruisers, and thinner plates for three light cruisers—a program which fairly indicates the amazing rate at which our sea power is now developing. The most pressing need in for the comparatively small quantity of 4,200 tons for the three battleships Missouri, Maine, and Ohio, which are now waiting to be armored.

In the closing days of the last session of Congress the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to purchase plates at his own discretion if the manufacturers would make a price which he considered fair and reasonable, otherwise he was "authorized and directed" to establish a government plant. Secretary Long has not yet been compelled to decide this point, but he may have to decide it when the new bids are opened six weeks hence. It is to be hoped the competing companies will offer bids that can be accepted, for the building of a government plant would be a long and costly task. What is desired is that one of the companies already equipped should make a reasonable bid on the small amount of armor most urgently needed. Then the government can afford to give a longer time on the rest of the work, and this will allow the new competing firm a chance to get at least a considerable share of the remaining contracts. It will be better for all parties concerned if the manufacturers decide to be reasonable both in the prices and in the size of their new bids. It would be expensive both for them and for the government if the latter should be forced to establish an armor plant.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

It is seldom that a trade paper takes a pronounced stand in political matters. By custom and through policy they are nonpartisan. Yet it is to be noted that this year, as four years ago, a number have taken a strong stand in favor of the reelection of President McKinley, while none has a good word to say for Bryan. Expansion means business prosperity, and, of course, free coinage or fiat money is regarded with disfavor by business-men. The attitude of the trade papers is well expressed in an editorial in the current issue of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, which comments on the general prosperity of the country and credits it to the wisdom of the decision of the voters who four years ago voted in favor of the election of the present President. "The situation now," says the Wool and Cotton Reporter, "is the reverse of that witnessed when August, 1896, was ushered in." Business-men scarcely need to be reminded what effect the mere chance that Bryanism might prevail had upon trade.

"We are not disposed," says the trade paper, "to attribute all our blessings since then to the fact that Mr. McKinley has been at the head of our national affairs. Providence has been kind to us, our harvests have been abundant, agricultural prices have been high, and the way has been made easy for a return to prosperity. If, however, Bryan had been elected President no such benefits would have flowed to the country as have lately accrued to us. Our crops would have been as abundant, perhaps. The forces of nature would no doubt have operated exactly as they have done during Mr. McKinley's administration, but it may be doubted if the people of this country would have made as free use of these forces as they actually have done. The present prosperity is due not only to good crops but to the excellence of private credit." The reason that the coming election has not disturbed business conditions is that everybody in business takes it for granted that the people will not be so foolish as to elect Bryan.

MUNICIPAL STEAMBOAT SERVICE

The efforts of the London County Council towards establishing a passenger steamboat service on the Thames—following the collapse of private enterprise in respect to such service—have passed from the stage of theoretical discussion to that of detailed study. The Rivers committee of the Council has prepared a definite scheme, which is being considered as the basis for application to Parliament for the requisite powers.

The plan proposes a fleet of forty boats, to ply between Hammersmith on the west and Woolwich on the east, and to make the entire trip of about twenty miles in thirty-five minutes. The distance would be divided into five stages, for each of which the fare would be two cents. The necessary capital expenditure is estimated at $2,500,000 and the annual cost, including depreciation and a sinking fund payment, at $700,000.

To provide this annual sum 33,600,000 passengers per year would be required, a number equal to 16 per cent of the present travelers who hail from along the river, and 2½ per cent of the total traveling public of the metropolis. The steamboats on the Seine in 1894 carried 25,670,640 passengers, and a proportionate business on the Thames would mean 44,800,000 passengers. It is proposed that the service, if undertaken, shall be made rapid and frequent. Its cheapness is of course obvious.

The project is significant as a collateral feature of the policy which the Council is pursuing of gradually acquiring and operating all the tramways of London. Apart, however, from its promotion by a public body, it is of peculiar interest as a proposal to develop travel upon the great river which sweeps through the heart of the British capital. One of the charms of Paris consists in riding upon the Seine, arched as it is with beautiful bridges and edged with shaded quays and noble architecture. The shores of the Thames are more crude and prosy than those of the Seine, but they possess great wealth and variety of interest, and the stately Houses of Parliament, together with the Wren towers and steeples, are but a part of the worthy architecture visible from passenger craft.

There is a peculiar fascination about riding upon a river as compared with noisy and dusty street cars, the speed indicated above ought to insure the popularity of the service in question, and if opened it will be an invaluable addition to London's transit facilities, as well from the esthetic as the utilitarian standpoint.

WHY FEAR INVESTIGATION?

The inquiry by the Civil Service commission into charges against Mr. May, secretary of the Board of Public Improvements, of complicity in fraudulently "splitting checks" in connection with special assessment improvements, has suddenly, owing to the effort to enlarge its scope, provoked anxious cries of deprecation at the City Hall against any extension of the investigation beyond the specific charges in point.

Precisely why there should be this nervous and unseemly objection from the Department of Public Works to the unobstructed gaze of the Civil Service commission would be puzzling to understand if there had not, within the last two years, been ample evidence before the community that this department was honeycombed with "politics" not only in the personnel of its staff but also in its relations with private contractors.

The public will most assuredly side with Civil Service Commissioner Ela in holding that if the investigation of the specific charges against Secretary May leads to disclosures in respect to other subjects in connection with special assessment work which plainly require investigation, such investigation should be pursued without any technical limitations upon its field. There is no reason to suppose that the commission would pursue its inquiries after they had ceased to be important to public interests.

The Civil Service commission is maintained at heavy expense not to be the mere tool of the administration, as it has until recently been under Mayor Harrison—an excuse for not appointing where such an excuse was desired, and a facility for effecting appointment where such a facility was desired—but to insure in the broadest and most complete manner that the civil servants of this city should be honest and efficient persons. Of the five members of the Board of Public Improvements all but Mr. McGann are appointed under that commission and may be removed for cause. The commission is, therefore, simply fulfilling its official duty in following up any indications of fraud on the part of these officials, for whose conduct it is responsible, however those indications may have come to their attention; and if the conduct of these gentlemen has been legitimate they should welcome such inquiry.

Alderman Fowler, who is aiding in this inquiry, showed in the case of the Lake street paving frauds that he was not given to making idle charges in this line. The Department of Public Works stands on the defensive and should be cleared of suspicion, but not whitewashed.

SUPERINTENDENT BROCKWAY RETIRES.

The resignation of Mr. Z. R. Brockway from the superintendency of the Elmira Reformatory, to take effect in the fall, calls attention to the penological philosophy for which he and the institution named have stood so long and so prominently. He has been the preëminent representative of the "indeterminate sentence" for criminals and of the idea that their confinement should be educative and reformative. The Elmira institution has accordingly been conspicuous not more for its remarkable discipline than for its useful occupations and its stimulus to intellectual and moral growth among its inmates.

The "indeterminate sentence" has now made its way into the legislation of many States, and the idea at the bottom of it that crime indicates a diseased condition which demands cure rather than punishment as such is now generally recognised. The application of this principle can only result in the disappearance of the idea that the appropriate term of confinement for a criminal can be determined in advance, and least of all that it can be so determined by a Judge, who is in no sense a criminologist, but instead an expert in the interpretation of law.

Mr. Brockway's clear apprehension of this philosophy of the treatment of crime and his able administration of the Elmira Reformatory in accordance therewith has been of inestimable value to the general progress of criminology. It is a well-known fact that confirmed criminals usually dread the indeterminate more than the fixed sentence, since the demand of the former is for nothing less radical than a change of character. As a class, however, violators of the criminal law, as well as society at large, owe to Mr. Brockway, whose hair has grown white in the service, a debt not easily to be measured.

AN effort to organize a Democratic club in the Seventh Ward of Cleveland, O., the other evening resulted in failure. There were not enough Democrats in the ward.

THE laying of a direct cable between the United States and Germany has begun. This will facilitate the ordering of American meats in large quantities when Germany gets ready.

THE weather man's response to THE TRIBUNE'S notification last Saturday that rain was needed for the Lincoln Park elephant was prompt and generous.

ACCORDING to the story of a painstaking correspondent, the streets of Pekin "ran red with blood." There can be no reason, therefore, for ill-informed persons supposing that streets ever run yellow with blood, even in China.

MR. QUAY may go through the motions a while longer if it pleases him, but the probability is that it will do him no good. He has milked the Pennsylvania cow dry.

COLONEL BRYAN should indulge sparingly in prophecies. He has a large stock of unmarketable ones left over from the season of 1896.

OUR old friend, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, is reported to be "doing" the Paris exposition in the plain attire of an Englishman. Up and at him, Colonel Finerty!

THE polar bear at Lincoln Park is thoroughly acclimated. Hot weather cuts no ice with him.

ALDERMAN FRANK FOWLER is bunching his hits with excellent judgment.

"DR." DOWIE may have arranged to give his missionaries at Mansfield, O., a kind of absent treatment, to preserve them from harm.

IF you see it in any of the papers about me it isn't so.—Admiral Dewey.

THE Shah of Persia has finished his sightseeing at Paris and started Ostendsibly for home.

IN the congenial climate of New Jersey the mosquito and the octopus flourish side by side, and both attain a size and ferocity unknown elsewhere.

TO THE allies in China: Don't move yet! I am coming!—Richard H——g D——s.

CONSIDERABLE financial coughing will precede the needed improvements at Lincoln Park.

MRS. LUCY PARSONS calls them "those mugs from the Central Station." Lucy's strong, masculine way of expressing herself frequently arouses the envy of the trousered but less gifted Anarchists.

THERE cannot be too many inhabitants in Chicago to suit the St. Louis manufacturers who supply us with street cars.

THE resentment felt by a man who has just spent half an hour in sprinkling his lawn and is driven into his house by a sudden and copious shower is only natural.

IT will be easy for Fire Escape Inspector Rayspis to establish an alibi. That, in fact, is what ails him.

HAVING considered the matter further, Mr. Debs has accepted that Presidential nomination again.

THE visiting Southerners will find our Georgia watermelons particularly fine.

PERSONALS.

Emperor William has succumbed to the motor-car craze, and spends much time trying to master the art of running one. A German manufacturer has given him three cars of different shapes to choose from.

Miss Rose E. Cleveland, sister of former President Cleveland, has purchased a farm at Dark Harbor, Ilesboro, Me., where she purposes hereafter to spend her summers surrounded by friends, with the usual farm delights.

A London physician, Dr. E. J. Warner, presides over an enterprise in that city known as the Spectacle Mission. It provides gratuitously spectacles for poor working people suffering from defective sight. This season nearly a thousand spectacles have been given away.

Mark Twain said recently that his wife has played an important part in his literary life. Everything he writes passes under her severe censorship, and when his efforts do not meet with her entire approval she puts them in the waste basket or demands a revision.

The German actor, Carl Sontag, who died not long ago in Dresden, left orders that his death and the hour of his funeral were to be kept secret. He explained his strange wish by saying that only a few persons would mourn his death sincerely, and he wanted no display made about it.

Defendant Shows Signs of Sanity.

Chaquette, who was recently tried at Rutland, Vt., for murder, and defended under an insanity plea, had been a thrifty man, had saved $1,500 or $2,000, and was therefore able to hire a number of lawyers for his trial, including a well known St. Albans practitioner. When the trial was ended and the bills came in, however, Chaquette objected to them with great vigor as exorbitant, and somebody reported the fact to the St. Albans lawyer.

"What is that?" he asked.

"Why, Chaquette says that the lawyers' bills are simply outrageous."

"Is that so?" exclaimed the St. Albans man. "My! my! after all that has been done, that man goes and has a lucid interval!"—Epworth Herald.

Hoodooed.

"At my Peace congress there was too much
Of the mailed fist! O, by far!
Next time I'll have a rabbit's foot
Instead!" remarked the Czar.
—Detroit Journal.

HOW TO GET RICH QUICK

"It's easier to get rich quick now than it ever has been," said the Colonel. "People who doubt it don't read the want columns of the New York papers. It makes me fairly sick when I read of the opportunities offered to the ambitious youth of the present generation and then think of the long years and the hard work I put in accumulating my own modest fortune.

"Don't talk to me about the good old times. It's easier now to become a Young



"YOUNG MAN, I'LL TAKE YOU INTO PARTNERSHIP."

Napoleon of Finance than it was then to get a job as errand boy in a hardware store. Just pick up the Sunday morning edition of any one of the big New York papers and see for yourself.

"You remember the old-fashioned prescription for the making of a millionaire? First, be born upon a farm; if possible of poor but honest parents. Work hard all day until 7 o'clock in the harvest fields. Then come in, and, after pretending to go to bed, get up when the rest of the family has retired, light the stub end of a candle, and lie on the floor until 3 o'clock in the morning studying the higher mathematics. At the age of 14 walk to New York, with a paper collar, a square of gingerbread, and 35 cents tied up in a red handkerchief. Attract the attention of a great merchant by your frank and open countenance, and get a job to sweep out his store at a salary of $50 a year. Then spend most of your time in picking up stray pins, which might otherwise have been wasted, and in rolling up odd ends of string into neat little balls. After fifteen or twenty years the great merchant will notice these evidences of thrift, and, overcome with joy, will make you his son-in-law, partner, and heir.

"Now observe the modern method and note the contrast. We will take it for granted that our young man has started in life with or has saved $1,000. He rides to New York in a Pullman car and spends a nickel for a Sunday paper. Turning to the want columns the first thing that meets his eye is this:

EXTRAORDINARY — $100,000,000 RETURN guaranteed responsible party backing new power enterprise for very small amount. Address X Y Z 310, — office.

"There, you see, our young man is already able to sit into a poker game with Senator Clark of Montana on equal terms. Nor is there any speculation about the plain $100,000,000 is absolutely 'guaranteed.' He can't lose.

"But perhaps the youth who has gone to New York to seek his fortune is more modest in his aspirations. The idea of owning



"$1,000,000 PROFIT ANNUALLY."

$100,000,000 may terrify him. Perhaps he would like to start in on an income of $1,000 a year. The opportunity is open for him. Two or three inches further down the same want column is this announcement:

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY—$50,000 OR LESS amounts can be doubled annually, without risk, in an honorable, legitimate business. Apply Room 32, — Broadway. Best references given and required.

"There he is again, you see, drawing his little thousand a year without a particle of risk, and, best of all, in a business that is perfectly 'honorable and legitimate.' You notice, though, that only young men with the best references are allowed to take advantage of this opportunity; so our friend had better bring with him a letter from the pastor and another from Uncle Silas, who runs the postoffice drug store. Nobody can blame these New York business-men for being careful about who they take in with them. Otherwise they might get swindled.

"Of course, our young man, whom we will call Reuben for short, having put his money into this 'honorable and legitimate business, without risk,' will not be tempted by



MODERN NEW YORK PHILANTHROPIST.

the somewhat alluring speculative proposition which follows it:

100 PER CENT A YEAR—100 PER CENT PER annum can be made in legitimate Wall-st. operation, which will at once commend itself to the intelligent investor. In strict confidence. W. F. M., Box — office.

"Talk about philanthropy. Some of the advertisers in these New York 'want ad.' columns are simply running over with the milk of human kindness. They know how hard it is for an inexperienced young man to get an investment which is both profitable and safe, and they are willing to put themselves to no end of inconvenience in order to make things easy for him. What, for instance, could exceed the self-sacrifice of the humanitarian who is responsible for the following:

TO INVESTORS—I AM NOT PARTICULARLY in need of money, but will pay 8 per cent for use of it any time, $1,000 to $10,000, for six months, a year, or longer.

"This advertiser is probably a retired capitalist, who likes to see young men get along in the world and is willing to help them. When plenty of money can be borrowed at 4 and 5 per cent, it is easy to see that he is not a mere sordid money grabber, who does everything on a purely selfish business basis. Plainly he is one of the philanthropists who have gained for New York its reputation as the financial center of the country. Rolling in wealth himself, he is pained to see younger men losing their capital in foolish investments. By simply placing it in his hands they will be removed from the danger of all such temptations in the future.

"Perhaps after going along quietly for eight or ten years, doubling his money annually, Reuben will feel like taking a little speculative flyer. Then if he has saved the paper which put him on the road to riches he can take his choice of the following attractive offers:

GREAT CHANCE—TELEGRAPH OPERATOR on the inside has an opportunity to make $30,000 in thirty days with $2,500 cash; no chance of loss; no risks taken.

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME—$150,000 wanted in gold mine; $10,000,000 in sight; production over $7,000,000; absolute security.

FOR CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS—PART INterest in football patent; no tube; fills by kicking; always stays tight.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY — GREATEST investment opportunity now before the public. 60 per cent per annum dividend guaranteed.

"Reuben will be hard to please, indeed, if he can find nothing in that list to suit him. The deal with the telegraph operator might possibly involve a short term in the penitentiary, and there is always a possibility that even a gold mine with $10,000,000 in sight will turn out to be salted, but he ought not to kick at the football patent, and if he still insists on staying on the safe and conservative side there is always the last proposition, with its modest little 60 per cent dividends to fall back on.

"But the New York philanthropists do not stop even here. If by a miracle Reuben should find himself with a lot of bogus securities on his hands there is still no reason why he should despair. There are plenty of open-handed and kind-hearted Gotham financiers ready and waiting to protect him against possibility of loss. Read this



"$100,000,000 RETURN GUARANTEED."

'want ad.' which is printed immediately below the offer of gold mine securities:

WANTED — TO PURCHASE WORTHLESS bonds; highest prices; don't lose hope.

WANTED—MAKE YOUR MONEY SAVE YOUR salary; $100 invested by my plan earns more in 30 days than a mechanic earns in 60.

WANTED—HAVE A BUSINESS PROPOSITION worth $50,000 and want to meet party with $5,000 to handle and control it.

WANTED—FINANCIAL BACKER FOR BRILliant and beautiful young woman in high-class business enterprise.

"I trust these few examples will make it clear why New York holds its supremacy as the financial center of the country. An ambitious youth, who is starting out to seek his fortune, would certainly be foolish to come to Chicago or any other city when the philanthropists of the metropolis are so eager to put him in the way of making millions."

"MAN OF THE HOUR" IN ENGLAND.

American readers might be expected to feel a mild reflected sort of pride in the fact that the man who has been most talked about in English political circles for the last few weeks is of American birth and parentage. Mr. Burdett-Coutts is the son, I believe, of a New England father and a Philadelphia mother. As every one knows, his name is Bartlett, and he only adopted his present names when he married the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, daughter of the once famous Radical leader, Sir Francis Burdett, who married a Miss Coutts, a member of the great banking family. By his marriage Mr. Burdett-Coutts became a man of immense wealth. For many years he has sat in the House of Commons, but up to the present time without making any particular mark there. He is a fine looking man of athletic build, and is popular among his fellow-members, but until quite lately his parliamentary career has been wholly undistinguished. Now he has made himself the talk of the town and of the country, and indeed of the world, by his merciless exposure of the terrible blunders and shortcomings, the shameful mistakes and negligence of the War office in the preparations for the care of the sick and wounded in the south African campaign. Mr. Burdett-Coutts has always been, until this recent event in his history, a patient, obedient follower of the Conservative leaders whithersoever they chose to lead.

Now he has suddenly come out as their most formidable accuser because of the gross mismanagement which he himself witnessed as a close observer of the campaign in south Africa, and he positively startled the House of Commons by the seriousness of the charges which he made and the terrible disclosures which he was enabled to offer in support of them. No one could possibly doubt the sincerity and the public spirit which animated him, for he has nothing to gain by attacking his own leaders, and, as he is a convinced Conservative in political opinions, he has nothing to get from the favor of the opposition.

I think I may say that the common opinion of all impartial observers leads to the conclusion that the accusations which he has made can be supported, for the most part, by unquestionable evidence. Of course I do not mean to say that there may not be explanation or excuse for the conduct of the War department in some instances, but the general opinion undoubtedly is that Mr. Burdett-Coutts has made out an overwhelming case for close and immediate inquiry, and the government, after trying in vain to get out of the difficulty by mere blustering, has had to bow to fate to the storm that he has raised as to consent that a commission shall be appointed to go out to south Africa and make a full and searching inquiry there. Mr. Burdett-Coutts is, therefore, the man of the hour, and I think it will be found before long that, by his courage, his determination, and his keen powers of observation, he has rendered a public service which the country will not be likely soon to forget.—Justin McCarthy in the Independent.

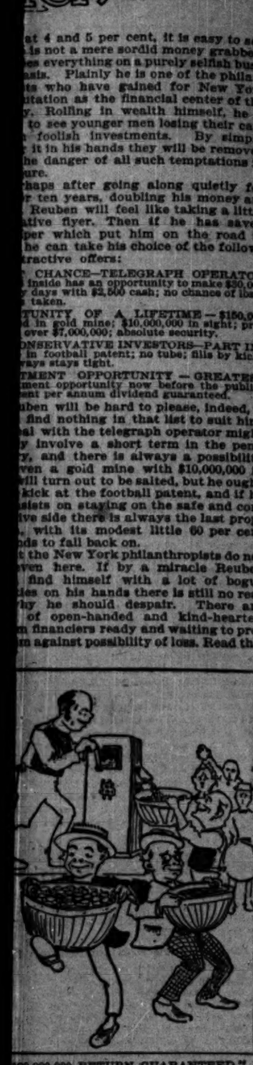
Reward for the Duke.

It being the young Duke of Westminster who ran up the flag over Pretoria, he received the cigar which had been sent by a gentleman in England several months before within an envelope addressed "to the officer who hoists the Union Jack when that happy event takes place, Pretoria, south Africa." With the cigar was this laconic note: "Thanks. Have a cigar!" The sender began to fear that his "smoke" had missed fire, but the other day he received a letter of thanks and acknowledgment from the young Duke, dated Government House, saying Lord Roberts had at once given the cigar to him, and he had found it excellent.—Boston Herald.

Religion and Business in China.

On the large rafts which are really floating islands, that sail down the Yang-tse River in China, large numbers of people manage to exist in huts built upon the lashed timbers. Temporary joss-houses even are provided, "crackers" are fired at night to please the deities, tom-toms are struck, and a cock is killed every evening—the sprinkling of the blood of the fowl being supposed to secure the raft against evil spirits. All this goes to show that the Chinaman when on a business trip takes his religion with him.—New York Observer.

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at 4 and 5 per cent, it is easy to see
is not a mere sordid money grabber,
es everything on a purely selfish busi-
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r ten years, doubling his money an-
Reuben will feel like taking a little
tive flyer. Then if he has saved
per which put him on the road to
he can take his choice of the follow-
tractive offers:

CHANCE—TELEGRAPH OPERATOR
inside has an opportunity to make $50,000
days with $2,500 cash; no chance of loss;
taken.
TUNITY OF A LIFETIME—$150,000
in gold mine; $10,000,000 in sight; pro-
over $7,000,000; absolute security.
ONSERVATIVE INVESTORS—PART IN-
in football patent; no tube; fills by kick-
ays stays tight.
TMENT OPPORTUNITY—GREATEST
ment opportunity now before the public.
ent per annum dividend guaranteed.

uben will be hard to please, indeed, if
find nothing in that list to suit him.
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sists on staying on the safe and con-
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with its modest little 60 per cent
nds to fall back on.
t the New York philanthropists do not
ven here. If by a miracle Reuben
find himself with a lot of bogus
ies on his hands there is still no rea-
hy he should despair. There are
of open-handed and kind-hearted
n financiers ready and waiting to pro-
n against possibility of loss. Read this

100,000,000 RETURN GUARANTEED."
t ad." which is printed immediately bea
he offer of gold mine securities:
ED — TO PURCHASE WORTHLESS
; highest prices; don't lose hope.
ED—MAKE YOUR MONEY SAVE YOUR
; $100 invested by my plan earns more in
r than a mechanic earns in 60.
ED—HAVE A BUSINESS PROPOSITION
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Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

PEOPLE at the Italian court seem to have completely lost their head during the first few days following the assassination of King Humbert, and owing to this young King Victor Emmanuel was deprived of the privilege of gazing once more upon the features of that much loved father whom he had left so well and hearty at the time when he (Victor) sailed for the Holy Land. For no one seems to have remembered the necessity of embalming the remains until it was too late to attempt anything of the kind, and, although some of the illustrated newspapers will doubtless treat their readers to elaborate pictures showing the new King by his father's bier, with the remains lying in state, yet the fact remains that Humbert's body had been placed in a hermetically sealed metal coffin before the young King and Queen arrived at Monza.

It is extremely rare that a royal personage is entombed without being embalmed, and, unless I am much mistaken, King Humbert is the only sovereign of his line who has not been treated to the customary methods of preservation. That the latter are extremely efficacious is shown by the fact that when King George IV. of England caused the coffin of King Charles I. to be opened in his presence in the vaults below St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle the remains of the only English monarch who had met with his death on the scaffold at the hands of the headsman were found to be in as perfect a state of preservation and as lifelike as on the day of the entombment two centuries previously. Moreover, records go to show that when Emperor Charles V. in the sixteenth century descended into the vault at Aix-la-Chapelle, where Charlemagne was sleeping his last sleep, he found the body of that world-famed monarch arrayed in his robes of state with a crown on his head and the scepter in his hand, seated in a great stone armchair as lifelike as if he was merely slumbering, although near five centuries had elapsed since his eyes had been closed for their last sleep.

I have sometimes wondered what will be done with the remains of Queen Victoria's eldest son when he is gathered to his fathers. For he has repeatedly expressed alike in public and in private his objection to the methods in vogue for the entombment of the remains of royal personages, and his preference for either cremation or else for a form of burial entailing the speedy destruction of the body, opinions which, while modern, are in flagrant defiance to all the traditions and etiquette of the reigning houses of Great Britain and of the continent.

The present French government has given further evidence of its strength, moderation, and sound sense by promoting certain officers reputed to sympathize with Dreyfus, and at the same time by restoring to their former rank other officers who had been shelved on account of their opposition to the government's method of disposing of the Dreyfus controversy. Thus General Florentin, the gallant one-armed officer who has just been appointed Military Governor of Paris, presided over the Court of Inquiry which first brought to light the villainy of ex-Colonel Esterhazy in the conspiracy organized to keep Dreyfus on Devil's Island, the verdict of the court resulting in the dismissal of Esterhazy. On the other hand, the anti-Dreyfus General de Negrier has been restored to active service and to a seat in the Supreme Council of War, while General Zurlinden is to be appointed to the command of one of the most important army corps.

Zurlinden is, on the whole, an honest man, not overblessed with intelligence, and who now, while still convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, admits that he himself acted foolishly and wrongly in opposing the retrial of the ex-Captain and in denying that the first court-martial had been characterized by gross illegality and injustice. Petticoat influence of a legitimate character was largely responsible for his attitude in the Dreyfus case. His wife, the youthful widow of a General on whose staff Zurlinden had served before his own promotion to field rank, was a woman possessed of great social aspirations, and resolved at all costs to obtain a recognized position in the Faubourg St. Germain at Paris. The Dreyfus case gave her the opportunity for which she was looking, and she may be said to have seized it with both hands and to have won the friendship of the great leaders of the old French aristocracy on the banks of the Seine by influencing her husband, first in his capacity as Minister of War and then as Governor of Paris, to champion the cause of the adversaries of Dreyfus.

To those who are disposed to blame Zurlinden for thus yielding to his wife in the matter it is well to point out that, although the General has been married to his wife for a number of years, he cannot altogether forget the fact that she was formerly the wife of his chief, and that, when he was a mere Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel, she was to him "Madame la Generale," with all the superiority which that dignity implies.

Lord Hopetoun showed a remarkable amount of tact on the occasion of his last appearance in the role of Lord Chamberlain —namely, at the Queen's garden party. Cardinal Vaughan was among the guests, and there has always been a considerable amount of difficulty about his precise status. Strictly speaking, a Cardinal is superior to an Archbishop, and therefore hierarchically above the Archbishop of Canterbury. The latter, however, is officially entitled to precedence over all the dignitaries of state, Cabinet Ministers or otherwise, and to take the "pas" of all the peers of the realm. Under the circumstances it was difficult, while treating Cardinal Vaughan as an English ecclesiastic, to give him precedence over the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Hopetoun, however, got out of this difficulty, which has been a source of trouble and perplexity to all court officials until now, by treating Dr. Vaughan, not as an English divine but as a foreign Prince, and as such the Cardinal was comprised among those distinguished foreigners, Dukes and Princes, some of them of royal blood, who are conceded precedence in England, not as a matter of right but purely as an affair of courtesy due to a stranger. Lord Hopetoun took the ground that inasmuch as the Vatican is regarded as a sovereign court, the claim of the latter to the effect that the Cardinals are full fledged Princes of the church must be allowed; and that as Dr. Vaughan was a member of the Sacred College he was entitled to the honors and consideration due to a Prince of the Holy See.

Thus has a difficulty been solved which appeared at one moment insuperable, and henceforth English Cardinals will enjoy precedence over prelates of the Church of England, Archbishops or otherwise, not as a right, but as a courtesy due to foreign Princes of the highest rank.

Lord Hopetoun will as Governor General of Australia divide his time between Melbourne and Sydney, spending six months in one capital and six months in the other. His inauguration is moreover to be signalized by the creation of a new colonial order entitled "the Southern Cross," restricted to Australia, and of which the Governor General will be Grand Master precisely in the same way that the Viceroy of India is Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India, and the Viceroy of Ireland Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick.

DEDICATION OF ST. BRENDAN'S.

First Services Held in New Catholic Church Building in Father M. T. Mackin's Parish.

The new house of worship of St. Brendan's Catholic Parish at Sixty-seventh street and Center avenue was formally dedicated yesterday. Solemn high mass was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock by the Rev. Father M. T. Mackin, the rector, which was followed by the dedicatory sermon preached by the Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett of St. Malachy's Church. The new structure is not completed and will not be for a year, there being at present a temporary roof on it. It will seat 1,000 and cost about $60,000.

Twelve-Day Vacation Trip.
Niagara Falls and return, Aug. 13, $10; Aug. 14, Aug. 16, $12.50. Berths secured. Cosby's Ticket Office, 97 Monroe-st.

Short Story of the Day
ON THE DOOR-STEP

MISS CAMPBELL was from Philadelphia, and she did not approve of sitting out on the front doorsteps. Even on hot August evenings, when every sensible person on the avenue was out in the open air, wooing whatever breezes there were to be found, she sat in solitary state in her stuffy little bedroom or in the boarding-house parlor. It is a serious thing to be a consistent martyr to one's principles.

One day Miss Campbell read in the afternoon paper that the extreme heat had driven fashionable London to its doorsteps—that even within the sacred precincts of Mayfair "doorstep parties" were the thing, and that honorable Algernons and Mauds smoked their cigarets and drank their cooling beverages out doors, regardless of the passing crowd. That evening, driven to it by a longing for fresh air, Miss Campbell decided to be English. It was a good time for her venture, for she was the only one at home. Most of the boarders had gone to the park; the rest were bicycling. She had the doorstep to herself. Really, it was not so dreadful, after all. The kindly dusk hid all but the light waists or gowns of the women on the steps opposite, while the men were distinguishable only by the sparks at the ends of their cigars. With a little thrill of self-congratulation Margaret Campbell realized that no one would knew that she had departed from her principles.



"I suppose I am old-fashioned," she thought, "John used to say so when I was only 20, and ten years of lonely life have hardly improved me."

The warm breeze fanned her cheek. She settled herself comfortably back on the cushions that she had brought from her room and lazily watched the phantom-like passersby. Troops of laughing girls and boys hurried along the sidewalk, followed by lover-like couples, creeping as though to retard happy moments spent together. Bicycles sped silently past in the street, their lamps flashing like gigantic fireflys; carriages rolled by, heralded by the muffled hoof beats of their horses; and, from time to time, automobiles whizzed by, weirdly.

A solitary man came slowly up the street. He stopped at the foot of the steps and then sat down not far from Margaret.

"Do you mind my smoking?" he asked, barely turning around.

Miss Campbell started; the voice seemed curiously familiar. "Not at all," she replied a little stiffly, "it will keep away the mosquitoes." Then she felt herself blushing at the foolishness of the remark, for there were no mosquitoes to be kept away. Ten years ago, one happy, never-to-be-forgotten summer, she had been often asked that question, and had made the same rejoinder, much more appropriately.

The man did not look at her while he lighted his cigar, and she, absorbed in thought, missed the brief illumination of his features which followed the kindling of the match. There was a long silence, broken at last by the newcomer. "Rather cooler," said he, as though continuing a conversation.

"Yes," answered Margaret, still more puzzled by the voice. This was not one of Mrs. Lee's boarders. She must hear him speak again. It was not right that a stranger should make her tremble so.

"Were you ever at Long Branch?" she asked abruptly.

The man turned toward her and she could feel that he tried to penetrate the darkness and see who it was that was speaking. Margaret was not the only one who had been agitated by a voice. Her heart beat almost audibly.

"Margaret, is it you?" he cried.

"Yes, John," she answered, with strange self-possession. She noted this herself, and marveled that she should do so at such a moment. How could she think about how she was speaking when she had not seen him for ten years. "How came you here?"

"I came up the wrong steps," John answered, slowly. "I am glad, since they have brought me to you."

It ought to have been bewildering—this unlooked-for appearance of the man who had gone out of her life so long ago, never to return. Yet Margaret took it as a matter of course.

"If you are glad, why didn't you come before? I have wanted you so."

"I didn't know where you were," faltered John.

"Then the other was a mistake?"

"All a mistake, dear, and I have come back to you."

He had risen, but now he sat down by her side and reached out to take her hand. Margaret let him have it, gladly, and they sat together and talked, as they used to talk. It was as though they had never been parted. Margaret did not ask for explanations, and John did not give them. Yet she felt that they understood each other.

. . . . . .

There was a merry burst of laughter, a confused sound of voices; half a dozen people around her were talking all at once.

"Why, here's Miss Campbell," cried a lively girl, overflowing with good spirits, "Miss Campbell, who never sits on doorsteps."

"Gone back on your principles, Miss Campbell?" asked a frisky youth, who was an incorrigible tease. "I am amazed."

Margaret stood up, dazed. The young people had appeared suddenly. "Yes, the heat drove me out, and I am glad that it did, Mr. Young, for an old friend found me quite by accident. Allow me to introduce him. John——" she looked around, but John was not there.

"You were all alone, Miss Campbell," volunteered Mr. Young. "Fast asleep and dreaming, I declare."

Miss Campbell pulled herself together nobly. "So I was," said she. "Good night, everybody," and she turned around and went into the house. The others followed, with the exception of the two youngest and happiest.

"Poor Miss Campbell," whispered the girl, with keen intuition. "I think she was dreaming of her lover."

"Nonsense, Jennie; that's all your fancy. Miss Campbell is as prosaic as you are imaginative."

"She is pretty," said Jennie; "she must have had lovers. And she isn't old—why shouldn't she have one now?"

"O yes," answered Tom Young, "she is pretty and nice enough. But, Jennie, don't let's talk about other people. Did you mean what you said in the park?"

"Yes," whispered Jennie.

Miss Campbell looked down upon the steps from her dark window. She wanted to gaze on the spot where John had been. She saw Jennie and Tom acting "Love's Young Dream."

"God grant them a happier awakening than mine," she murmured, as she crept to bed.

PARIS FULL OF AMERICANS.

Conservative Estimates Put Daily Expenditure of Visitors at Not Less than $300,000.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The cool weather has brought back many Americans to Paris and it is said there were never so many in the city before. It is estimated that the number is not less than 75,000, of which 35,000 are living in apartments, and that this year there were more than 40,000 transients.

Placing the average daily expenses of each American at twenty francs, which is a low figure, as travelers are spending 200 or 300 per cent more, it is estimated that Americans are now spending 1,500,000 francs ($300,000) a day in the French capital.

Consul General Gowdy, when asked to express an opinion as to the number of Americans in Paris, said: "It is difficult to estimate exactly, but I can truly say that this year Americans are coming to Paris by thousands."

Commissioner Peck declares there had never been so many during the exposition as at the present moment.

The American photograph exhibitors have made a particularly brilliant showing, each exhibiter save one having received an award. The photograph exhibiters hold the record of American exhibiters at the exposition. A small blaze in the Champs de Mars caused some excitement on account of the large crowd attending the fête, but no one was hurt.

Sardou has been made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

At the memorial meeting over the death of Dr. Liebknecht, Jules Guesde was the chief speaker.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Factory Burns.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug. 12.—A fire here early this morning caused a loss of over $100,000. Among the buildings destroyed or damaged were the Glens Falls electric and gas plant, the collar, cuff, and shirt factories of A. S. Rugge, Heffron & Sinclair, and D. L. Robertson & Co., the Park Hotel, Central House, and McGregor Park Music Hall.

The California Oil Fields.
Call or address Thompson, Goddard & Co., 301-304 New York Life Bldg. Open till 9 p. m.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis" is soon to have a companion volume dealing with the south of Italy and the adjacent islands of the Mediterranean. It will be entitled "Rulers of the South, Sicily, Calabria, and Malta."

Sir Walter Besant's new novel, "The Fourth Generation," is in active preparation at Frederick A. Stokes & Co.'s. It is a romance of modern days, the motif of which is the apparent injustice contained in the visitation of the father's sins upon the children.

Louis Rhead, whose name first became widely known through his fine poster work, has given more serious demonstration of his gifts in a series of illustrations of Bunyan's texts, drawings as notable for their literary as for their artistic value, and is now completing some elaborate decoration for an edition of "The Psalms of David," soon to be published by the Fleming H. Revell company. This volume, which will be a large quarto, will contain, besides the frontispiece, sixteen full-page illustrations, several of them reproduced in colors. The introductory biographical study of David will be by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.

Colby's Reliable Furniture



Prices to suit the times—Quality the Best.
Our line of reproduced Antique Furniture is positively unexcelled in this country.

Dining Tables	$10.50 to $200.00	Library Tables	$ 6.75 to $250.00
Hall Seats	10.00 to 125.00	Brass Beds	16.00 to 125.00
Writing Desks	7.50 to 185.00	Dressers	8.50 to 275.00
Book Cases	9.50 to 175.00	Colonial Sofas	24.00 to 175.00

Drapery and Lace Curtains a Specialty.
BUY OF THE MAKER.
FACTORY—44 to 50 N. Elizabeth-st. JOHN A. COLBY & SONS. STORE—148-154 Wabash-av.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Attractions for the Week.

Alhambra—"The Woman in Black."
Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Cyclorama—Battle of Manila.
Dearborn—"The Burgomaster."
Ferris Wheel Park—Vaudeville.
Great Northern—Rusco & Holland's Minstrels.
Hopkins'—"The Still Alarm."
Masonic Temple Theater—Vaudeville.
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville and curios.
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Sans Souci Park—Vaudeville.
Sunnyside Park—Vaudeville.
The Chutes—Vaudeville.
Trocadero—Burlesque.

Masonic Temple Theater.

Marshall P. Wilder certainly has the humorous personality. He exerted its sway yesterday afternoon over an audience at the Masonic Temple Roof Theater, and cheerful laughter was the sign of the success of his effort. His simulation of good nature—if it was simulation—was too infectious to be withstood. He brought with him, too, a large number of novelties in the way of jokes and witty tales, and his monologue was thoroughly entertaining.

Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner also were allotted a feature place on the program. Their sketch, which has had considerable wear, introduced the former in the familiar guise of Policeman Dooley, and Miss Gardner sang a song. Julie Mackay began the second week of her engagement. The balance of the program included Felix and Kellins, banjo players; Galetti's monkeys; De Haven, Male, and De Haven, Edna Collins, and the multo-composite views.

Rusco & Holland's Minstrels.

The Great Northern Theater entered yesterday upon the season of 1900-1901. The public needs to be told the fact; otherwise it would not know it. The summer season closed Saturday night with the departure of "The Dairy Farm," which began its engagement at the house on May 12, three months ago. Without an intermission the theater opened its doors yesterday to a new attraction, Rusco & Holland's minstrels, and for form's sake the regular season has begun.

Rusco & Holland appeared to have a good minstrel organization. A large audience was willing, at least, to express approval at what it heard and saw. The company included among its members Tom McIntosh, Sanford McKissick, Lew Jones, John Rucker, Pearl Brewer, Richard Byron, Dick and Jube Brown, and Edward Anderson. The entertainment was divided after the usual fashion. The costumes shown in the first part were fresh and of striking colors. Specialties in the olio division were numerous.

The Still Alarm.

Joseph Arthur's melodrama, "The Still Alarm," was presented yesterday by the Hopkins Stock company. Frederick Montague appeared in the rôle of Jack Manley, Jessaline Rodgers in that of Elinore Fordham, and Nettie Marshall in that of Mrs. Manley. The performance was much to the liking of the audience, which yelled its approval when Jack smashed the window with a chair and went through to find John Bird—the villain—and settle a large account with him. The fire engine scene did not lack for approval. Troja was the feature of the vaudeville bill, and her songs were encored several times. The polyscope numbered among its motion pictures views of Bryan, of Roosevelt, and of the Democratic and the Republican Marching clubs. Chevriel, violinist, also was on the specialty program.

In the Amusement Parks.

Possibly the managers of the amusement parks did not join in the general rejoicing over the comfortable temperature yesterday, but they scarcely could have complained of the size of their respective audiences.

Sunnyside trusted to Talma's Lady Military Band, to "Captain Bowser," and to Mazer, the diver, to entertain the visitors who did not care to enter Hopkins' pavilion. Those who preferred vaudeville were offered a bill of specialties which included Lou Lee Long and company in a representation of Chinese acrobatic feats; Till's royal marionettes, in a pantomime exhibition; Ogden and Bordeaux, vocalists; Mlle. Dorega, gymnast, and Nora Bayse, vocalist.

At Sans Souci the lawn entertainment was afforded by the Irvings, in a trapeze act; Edwin Black, stairway riding bicyclist, and Matthew Gay, high diver. The vaudeville program was given by Leo Carle, impersonator; Beatrice Irving, singer; the Everett duo of athletes, and Howard's educated ponies.

Ferris Wheel Park will change its bill this afternoon. Josephine Gassman headed the program which was offered yesterday.

The vaudeville bill at the Chutes comprised Denton and Dallon, Irish comedians; the Genell sisters, singers and dancers; the Liesering children, acrobats, and Bowen, Earlscott, and Samora, whose songs were illustrated on canvas.

"The Woman in Black," by H. Grattan Donelly, was played at the Alhambra yesterday. It was a melodrama of a New York setting.

"The Burgomaster" entered into its third month at the Dearborn with the performance last night. Manager Tillotson was ready to welcome the cool weather, though he pointed with justifiable pride to the triumphant manner in which the piece rode out the hot wave.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Marriage of Miss Betty Brearley, Duluth, and Charles H. Conrad, Chicago, to Take Place on Aug. 23.

The marriage of Miss Betty Brearley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brearley of Duluth, and Mr. Charles H. Conrad of Chicago will take place on Thursday evening, Aug. 23, at the home of the bride's parents.

The marriage is announced of Miss Margaret Reid Pinkerton, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Pinkerton, and Mr. Robert C. McCaw on Wednesday, Aug. 8.

A concert will be given tomorrow evening at Willard Hall for the benefit of the Bethesda Day Nursery and Kindergarten of the Frances E. Willard Settlement.

The Lyons Relief Corps, No. 11, G. A. R., will give a lawn party and dime social at the residence of Helen Renich, 432 School street, Lake View, Saturday evening, Aug. 18, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby and Miss Felicité Oglesby of Elkhart, Ill., will be at the Auditorium Annex during the G. A. R. encampment.

Mrs. Stephen M. White, wife of former Senator White of California, will be the guest this week of Mrs. Francis T. Colby, 282 Campbell avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Mayhow have returned from abroad and are at home at 5205 Madison avenue.

Mrs. John C. Durgin and Miss Florence Durgin, 1005 Barry avenue, have returned from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dawson and Miss Margaret Blackman are at Manitou for the remainder of the season.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

It pays to buy Furs during August.



Because, this month is the interval between the end of our manufacturing season and the beginning of our custom-order season.

Because, during this otherwise dull period we must keep our immense workrooms busy, in order to retain in our employ the large organization of skilled furriers which our trade in the busy season demands.

Because, since we must make eventhe month of August a busy Fur month, we can offer better price inducements than are possible during the rush of the fall season.

Because, these price inducements are strong enough to encourage a liberal and lively fur business in August.

Because, the garments made in our fur workrooms (the largest in America) represent the highest degree of workmanship, and can at this time be given the best attention that is ever possible in the making up of them.

The same reasons are true in regard to remodeling and repairing—it means a saving of money on your part and increased business on our part.

Genuine Alaska Sealskin Coats to order, $155, $200 and $235.

Garments made in our own workrooms with the nicety of fit and finish and the superior style that characterize all our output and put us on a plane with the world-famous furriers of Paris. The above special prices are many dollars lower than we shall quote on the same coats later in the season. You can choose from all our new models, which include the latest suggestions from the French capital.

We are also in a position to make a few—only a few—genuine Sealskin Coats to order, during this month, for **$125.00**

Persian Lamb Coats—to order, $85.

You choose your own furs from bundles of matched skins, in large, medium, or small, bright curl Persians—all good Leipsig-dyed skins, imported by us. Coats in any of the new styles, $85.

Otter Coats—to order, $135.00.

Natural Plucked Otter Coats made from your own selections of matched skins, made up in any of the newest models, during this month only, for $135.00. From seal-dyed Otter skins, to order, $165.00 and $195.00.

August Shoe Sale Now in Progress.

Today begins the third week of our Semi-Annual Reduction Sale of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Shoes, including every pair in Main Departments, first floor. This is an opportunity to save considerable money. It is easy to see just how much you will save by buying shoes here during August.

Women's Shoes. *Black and Colored.*

$10.00 Shoes *reduced to* $7.75.
$8.00 Shoes *reduced to* $6.25.
$7.50 Shoes *reduced to* $5.75.
$7.00 Shoes *reduced to* $5.50.
$6.00 Shoes *reduced to* $4.75.
$5.00 Shoes *reduced to* $4.00.
$4.00 Shoes *reduced to* $3.00.
$3.50 Shoes *reduced to* $2.75.

Men's Shoes. *Black and Colored.*

$9.00 Shoes *reduced to* $6.75.
$8.00 Shoes *reduced to* $5.75.
$7.00 Shoes *reduced to* $5.25.
$6.00 Shoes *reduced to* $4.75.
$5.00 Shoes *reduced to* $4.00.
$4.00 Shoes *reduced to* $3.00.
$3.50 Shoes *reduced to* $2.75.

Children's and Babies' Shoes.

$3.50 Shoes *reduced to* $2.75.
$3.00 Shoes *reduced to* $2.40.
$2.50 Shoes *reduced to* $1.90.
$2.00 Shoes *reduced to* $1.60.
$1.75 Shoes *reduced to* $1.40.
$1.50 Shoes *reduced to* $1.25.
$1.25 Shoes *reduced to* $1.10.

Men's Oxfords at even more radical reductions than the above.

20% Discount on All Knit Underwear.

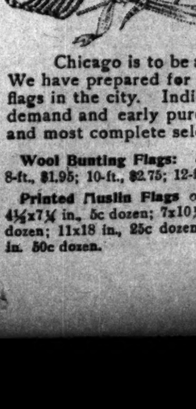
During the entire month of August we make a sweeping reduction of 20% on every garment of Men's, Women's and Children's Knit Underwear, of worsted, cotton, wool, silk, linen and mixtures, in both the main and basement departments. There are no exceptions to this discount; it includes every garment in our stock.

Today begins the third week of this great semi-annual reduction sale. The stocks are still large and the bargains are as plentiful in varieties as during the first week of the sale.

Men's Bathing Suits and Sweaters are included in this discount.

During August we are selling **our entire stock of Fine Furniture** at a discount, 10% to 50% less than usual prices. Today begins the third week of this great sale. Parlor Furniture, Library Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, Dining Room Furniture, Antique and Imported Furniture, Porch and Summer Furniture —all radically reduced.

Bathing Suits Reduced



We are making radical reductions on Girls' Brilliantine Bathing Suits (sizes 8 to 12 years), in navy blue, wine color, and black; with large sailor collar, reduced to **$3.45** and **$4.95**

These garments were formerly sold at much higher prices.

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS, in a variety of styles in French flannel, Swiss surah silk, and all the desirable shades of Mohair, all our own make; **$2.95, $3.95, $4.95,** and up to **$16.75.**

BATHING SUIT BAGS, each **50c.**

All Girls' White and Colored Shirt Waists Reduced 50%

Girls' Shirt Waists (sizes 8 to 14 years), in striped madras, ginghams, fancy striped percales and white lawns; some with front and backs tucked, others with front and backs tucked and rows of insertion down the front, and soft hemstitched cuffs. All of these are reduced 50% and some more than 50% from the regular prices. Placed in two lots and marked at **45c** and **65c.**

GIRLS' WASH BLOUSE SUITS, the season's most popular wash dresses for misses and children, in imported piques, madras and Oxford cloths (all sizes), reduced to close, **$2.45.**

Dress Goods 50c yd.

A special clearing sale of Dress Fabrics occurs today. Materials suitable for tailor suits, walking skirts, house gowns and children's school dresses to close, yd. **50c**

BASEMENT DEPT.

Two different fabrics in one lot, Satin Stripe Challies, and Silk and Wool Plaids, clearing price, yard **15c**

Remarkable Ribbon Values.

Summer Ribbons from our Wholesale Dept., which must be closed out to make room for fall arrivals. Wide imported Ribbons to be sacrificed at less than import cost.

6 to 8 inch Printed Taffetas, Louisine Taffetas, Satin Plaids, Metallic Taffetas, Two-tone and Block Pattern Satins, especially desirable for French bows, hat bows, and four-in-hand ties, etc., to be closed out at half, and less than half their actual value, yard **50c**

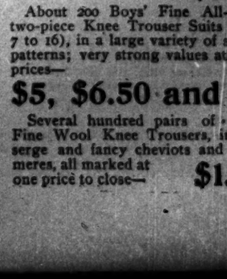
4½-inch double-faced Satin Liberty, in a full line of colors, including white, cream and black; 4-inch corded Roman Bayadere Stripes, in many beautiful combinations; 8-inch soft finish Taffeta Plaids, very desirable for neck ribbons and hat bows, etc., very special value, yard **38c**

3½-inch Fancy Striped Wash Ribbon, in pink, blue, mais, violet and green; 8-inch soft finish Taffeta Plaids, very desirable for French bows and four-in-hand ties, yard, **29c**

3½ and 4 inch White Taffeta, in corded and hemstitched designs; 4½-inch Ombre Taffeta, in a good assortment of colors; 4½-inch Corded Taffeta, in white and green, and white, and majenta; 4-inch Fancy Taffeta in many pretty shades with white cord edges, yard **25c**

New Trimmed Hats.

$5 $8 $10 $5 $8 $10



New Hats fill our cases today. *New* hats at a time when most milliners are trying to clear out old stocks. It's an innovation that you will find refreshing. There is a saving in the cost of production at this time, and we are satisfied to make the prices closer to stimulate buying this month, so that *values are exceptional.*

Soft Felt Outing Hats.

Chicago's best showing of these popular hats will be found here today. Many styles that are exclusive—all at lowest prices—

"La Aigion"—(see cut above)—a decided success— **$5**

"Valiette"—Silver grey—fur felt—scarf trimmed— **$2.75**

"Knock-about"—Soft felt—very popular—all colors— **75c**

"Senoritas"—Girls' felt hats—silver trimmed, assorted colors—**95c**

Tucked Chiffon Hats and Turbans—ready to trim— **$2.75**

A Reduction Sale of Boys' Clothing.

We have a number of lines of Boys' Suits, in which certain sizes are sold out. We wish to dispose of the remainder of the line at once, to make room for fall purchases soon to arrive, we have marked them at reductions from *25% to 50%* off regular prices—and the regular prices were very low. These Suits are just the right weight for school wear during the warm days of the early autumn. Every Suit in the lot is up-to-date in style, fit and finish, and our reductions mean a decided saving.

About 60 Boys' Knee Trouser Flannel Suits (sizes 7 to 16), many of our finest suits of this kind are included, prices to close— **$5.00**

About 40 dozen Boys' "Field" Negligee Blouses (sizes 7 to 16), in handsome colors, in ginghams, cheviots and madras; attached laundered collars and cuffs, and handmade button holes. Reduced to close— **$1.00**

About 200 Boys' Fine All-Wool two-piece Knee Trouser Suits (sizes 7 to 16), in a large variety of stylish patterns; very strong values at these prices— **$5, $6.50 and $8**

Several hundred pairs of Boys' Fine Wool Knee Trousers, in blue serge and fancy cheviots and cassimeres, all marked at one price to close— **$1.50**

Flags for G. A. R. decorations.



1st floor, North Wabash-av. Annex.

Chicago is to be a profusion of Flags during the encampment. We have prepared for the great event with the largest showing of flags in the city. Indications are that there will be an immense demand and early purchasers will have the advantage of the best and most complete selection.

Wool Bunting Flags: 5-ft., 95c; 8-ft., $1.95; 10-ft., $2.75; 12-ft., $3.45.

Printed Muslin Flags on Sticks: 4½x7¼ in., 5c dozen; 7x10¼ in., 10c dozen; 11x18 in., 25c dozen; 18x27½ in. 50c dozen.

Printed Silk Flags: 7x10 in., 7c; 8x12 in., 10c; 12x18 in., 20c; 16x24 in., 35c; 24x36 in., 75c.

Flag Poles, Flag Pole Brackets, Brass Spears, Brass Eagles, Festooning, Silk Cord and Tasseis, at lowest prices.

EASY PREY FOR PIRATES.

ORPHANS PLAY TAMELY AGAINST PITTSBURG'S FAST WORK.

Clarke's Team Drops Into Town to Spend Sunday, Beats the Local Nine by a Score of 6 to 2, Thereby Moving Into Second Place, and Then Returns Home—Tannehill Puzzles the Local Batters, While Griffith Is Batted Rather Hard.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Brooklyn ...	55	32	.632	Boston	43	45	.489
Pittsburg ...	49	41	.544	St. Louis ...	38	47	.447
Philadelphia .	47	40	.540	Cincinnati ..	39	50	.438
Chicago	44	45	.494	New York ..	34	49	.410

Yesterday's Results.

Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.

Games Today.

Boston at Chicago (two games).
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

PIRATES PREY ON THE ORPHANS.

Use Loftus' Men as a Stepping-Stone to Second Place.

Pittsburg scored an easy victory over Chicago yesterday and pushed forward into second place in the league race, leaving Chicago and Boston to battle for the questionable honor of remaining in the first division.

The Pirates just dropped in to spend the afternoon and the game was merely a lark for them. They outbatted, outfielded, outgeneraled, and outpitched Chicago and won by a score of 6 to 2. They hit Griffith hard and with excellent luck, and Tannehill, aided by brilliant fielding on the part of Ritchey and Ely, kept Chicago from becoming dangerous, although at one stage of the struggle a sacrifice bunt might have turned the entire tide of events and given Chicago an excellent chance to win.

Loftus' aggregation played a decent game, without enthusiasm and without luck, still the crowd enjoyed the game, for it was filled with lively fielding and brilliant plays. The Pirates showed in striking contrast to Loftus' athletes, and made them look like a crowd of shirt waist men at a Nineteenth Ward convention. They crowded the plate, which is as impolite in baseball as putting your elbows on the table at dinner. They snarled and snapped at the umpire. They jostled base runners, and, in short, they "played the points of the game."

Still Griffith, although punished by luck and hit tolerably hard, managed to keep his club within striking distance all through the battle, and a few well placed hits would have altered the croaks of the bleacherites into peans of victory, as T. Donahue would say.

Tannehill was the same lazy looking, drawling, receptive pitcher he usually is against Chicago. He wound slow, sinuous benders around the corners of the plate, and Loftus' men broke their backs driving the ball into the air.

Good Plays in the Field.

Chicago's fielding was far from slow, for Bradley and McCormick made great stops and Mertes made a wonderful running catch, recovering in time to complete a sensational double play. Had Chicago made seven runs they would have looked like a great ball club. As it was, the crowd departed from the grounds convinced they had watched a crowd of amateurs play a real ball team.

The luck was against Chicago from the outset. Beaumont opened with a line drive down the right field line, which Terry called foul, drawing the first yowl from the Pirates, and, on the next attempt, Beaumont drove the ball on a fly over into the right field bleachers an inch and a half inside the foul line.

The second inning was even worse. Schriver started it with a bounder which struck a little piece of clay about the size of a pea and bounded over Childs. Ely forced Pepper Bill and Tannehill flied out. Beaumont rolled a slow bounder towards Bradley, who let it escape and roll on far enough for the runners to land on second and third, and, after two strikes were called, Clarke singled and sent home two runs.

Ganzel retaliated in Chicago's half of the inning with a triple to right and he scored on Bradley's single. In the third Chicago pulled to speaking terms of its opponents. McCarthy started with a bounder which eluded Williams and Childs singled, sending McCarthy to third. As Childs started to steal Mertes hit viciously down past second, but Ritchey, who was moving to cover the base, ran into the ball and scooped it. An easy double was in sight, but Ritchey hesitated, stopped, and tossed the ball to Ely, who, taken by surprise, juggled it around in his arms while Childs slid into second. Childs declares Ely was a foot off the base, but Terry, from his point of disadvantage near the Chicago bench, called Childs out. McCarthy scored on the play, but Ely made a marvelous stop of Dexter's hot grounder and retired the side. Ritchey robbed Ganzel of a hit by a miraculous one-handed stop back of first base in the fourth inning and Bradley's two bagger, which followed, availed Chicago nothing.

Pittsburg started to get runs legitimately in the fifth when Clarke singled and stole. Wagner doubled, reached third on Donahue's wild throw, and scored on Williams' punk hit.

Threw Away a Chance.

Chicago's last chance was thrown away in the sixth inning. To start the round Hans Wagner made an awkward muff of Mertes' line drive, and Dexter followed up with a hit. Ganzel tried to bunt and forced Mertes, and Dexter was nipped in a vain effort to steal third, Ganzel remaining on first.

Pittsburg rounded out its quota of runs in the seventh, when Clarke singled and O'Brien followed with a scratch hit. Wagner sacrificed and Clarke came home on an out.

The case was hopeless after that and Loftus' men bowed humbly before the art of Tannehill. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
McCarthy, lf..	4	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf.....	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Dexter, rf.....	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.....	4	1	1	3	13	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bradley, 3b....	4	0	2	3	0	6	1	0	0	0	2
McCormi'k, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p.....	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	6	9	27	15	3	0	0	2	2

PITTSBURG.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Beaumont, cf..	5	2	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Clarke, lf.....	5	2	3	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
O'Brien, 1b....	4	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	2
Wagner, rf.....	4	1	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	1
Williams, 3b...	5	0	1	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b....	4	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Schriver, c....	4	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ely, ss........	4	1	1	1	3	5	1	0	0	0	0
Tannehill, p...	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	39	6	13	17	27	14	2	1	1	2	7

Chicago ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Hits ....0 2 2 1 0 1 0 0 0—6
Pittsburg ....1 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—6
Hits ....2 2 0 1 3 1 2 2 0—13

Attendance—6,000. Two-base hits—Bradley, Wagner. Three-base hit—Ganzel. Home run—Beaumont. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. Double plays—Mertes-Ganzel, Childs-McCormick-Ganzel. Struck out—Williams, McCarthy, McCormick. Umpire—Terry. Time of game—1:52.

WIN OUT WITH A BROOKLYN FINISH.

Champions Beat St. Louis in the Final Inning.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12.—Brooklyn got to Jones in the ninth and won out in a fighting finish. Jones pitched in good form until this time. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	0	3	4	0	Jones, cf...	1	2	1	0	0
Burkett, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf..	1	1	3	1	0
Heidrick, cf	1	0	2	1	0	Jennings, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Donlin, rf..	0	2	0	0	0	Kelley, lf..	0	2	3	0	1
Wallace, ss.	0	1	4	4	0	Dahlen, ss..	0	0	2	7	0
Keister, 2b..	0	2	3	1	0	Cross, 3b...	0	2	4	3	1
McGann, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	Daly, 2b....	0	0	1	1	0
Criger, c...	0	0	2	3	2	Farrell, c..	0	3	1	0	0
Jones, p....	0	0	1	0	0	McGin'ty, p	0	1	0	2	0
						*McGuire ..	1	1	0	0	0
Totals ..	2	5	25	12	2	Totals ..	3	12	27	14	2

*Batted for McGinnity in the ninth.

St. Louis ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Two-base hits—McGuire, Kelley. Three-base hit—Keister. Double play—Daly-Dahlen-Jennings. Stolen base—Keister. Hit by pitcher—McGann. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 6; off McGinnity, 4. Struck out—By Jones, 1. Time—2:20. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—9,700.

PATTERSON SHUTS OUT THE MILLERS.

Crowd of Friends Cheer White Stocking Pitcher.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Chicago	56	38	.595	Cleveland ...	47	48	.494
Milwaukee ...	55	46	.544	Kansas City..	48	54	.470
Indianapolis .	50	44	.532	Buffalo	43	58	.425
Detroit	53	47	.530	Minneapolis .	42	59	.415

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 9; Minneapolis, 0.
Milwaukee, 7; Kansas City, 0.
Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 1.
Detroit, 2; Buffalo, 1.
Detroit, 7; Buffalo, 2.

Games Today.

Buffalo at Cleveland.
Indianapolis at Detroit.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Roy Patterson was cheered on to victory today by several hundred of his friends from St. Croix Falls, Wis., the delegation being headed by his father. They secured front seats in the grand stand and cheered the young Chicago pitcher through the entire game. They were well repaid for their visit to Minneapolis, for Patterson pitched a grand game, though in the sixth inning it looked as if he was up against it. The bases were full and one out. The score was then 2 to 0 in favor of Chicago. Patterson remained cool, and the best Minneapolis could do was retire on a double play and an infield hit.

The Millers were really easy, having but one likely chance of scoring. The grounds were heavy, as it had been raining all the forenoon, and the work was remarkably clever considering. Patterson was a sad thing for the home hitters, and was superbly supported, while Bailey seemed all out of his style and had poor support.

The first inning was a dead one on both sides, but Chicago began in earnest in the second. Padden and Isbell singled and hits by O'Leary and Patterson brought in a tally. Isbell was thrown out trying to steal second. Hoy hit to short and went out at first, retiring the side.

In the fourth Padden singled and Isbell hit to second and was killed at first. Claytor singled and O'Leary hit to third, getting to first by Claytor being caught at second, Padden scoring. The Millers went out fast in their turn with the stick through a double play. Nichols hit to Padden, who threw to O'Leary, retiring Fisher, and O'Leary caught Nichols before he reached first.

In the seventh Patterson did all the work, striking out three men. Chicago took its heaviest hitting streak in the eighth. Hartman got to first on an error by Bailey and stole second. Padden singled and got to second through an attempt to catch Hartman at home. Isbell went out on a foul fly. Claytor singled, scoring Padden. O'Leary got to first on an error by Nichols and Patterson went out at first. Hoy singled and brought in two more runs, and then stole second. Sugden hit to first and left Hoy standing. Two flies to Hoy and a strikeout was all the Millers could do.

The ninth proved almost as bad for the Millers. McFarland singled and stole second. Hartman walked. Padden went to first on an error. The ball was thrown to Nance to catch McFarland at third, and as he dropped it the runner kicked it far out of the diamond. Nance got rattled and could not tell what direction the ball went, the pitcher having to go nearly to the bleachers to recover it. McFarland and Hartman scored and Padden went to third. Isbell went out from second to first, scoring Padden.

The second game was called in the third inning, a little after 4, the score being 1 to 0 for Chicago. McGann was wild and they were on to him, while Denser had just retired the home team on strikes and seemed ready for business. No kick was made by Chicago, who seemed to have the game, but the spectators hooted Umpire Cantillon off the field. It was still light enough to play ball two hours later. The score:

Minneapo's.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf....	0	0	2	0	0	Hoy, cf.....	0	1	5	0	0
Harvey, lf...	0	0	3	0	0	Sugden, c...	0	1	7	2	0
Nance, 3b...	0	2	1	2	1	McFar'd, rf..	1	3	0	0	0
W'lmot, rf...	0	0	2	0	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	2	1	2	1	0
Lally, 1b....	0	1	7	2	0	Padden, 2b..	4	3	3	2	0
Fisher, c....	0	1	5	2	1	Isbell, lf....	1	2	0	0	0
Nichols, 2b..	0	0	5	2	1	Claytor, 1b..	1	2	8	0	1
Smith, ss...	0	1	1	2	0	O'Leary, ss..	1	0	2	5	1
Bailey, p...	0	1	1	1	1	Patterson, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals ..	0	6	27	11	4	Totals ..	9	14	27	10	2

Minneapolis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Chicago ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4 3—9

Two-base hits—McFarland [2]. Bases on balls—Off Patterson, 3; off Bailey, 2. First base on errors—Minneapolis, 2; Chicago, 3. Struck out—By Patterson, 5; by Bailey, 2. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 8; Chicago, 8. Double plays—O'Leary-Padden-Claytor, Patterson-Sugden-Claytor. Stolen bases—Nance, Nichols, Hartman, Hoy, McFarland. Time—1:50. Umpire—Cantillon. Attendance—2,500.

LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK IN SPORT.

Aside from the Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin prize-fight, last week was exceptionally uneventful in the sporting world. The hot weather made the large number of yachting events in various parts of the country particularly appropriate, but none of them was of general interest. In the West the boating features were the regattas at Oconomowoc and Macatawa Beach. The Oconomowoc cup on Tuesday was captured by L. F. Gates' Argo, it being the second successive annual victory of this boat.

On Thursday the English tennis experts, Black and Barrett, met defeat at Longwood at the hands of Ward and Davis.

On Thursday night George McFadden knocked out Kid McPartland in sixteen rounds.

On Friday night one of the great ring battles of the year occurred in New York, Robert Fitzsimmons knocking out Gus Ruhlin in six rounds at Madison Square Garden. Ruhlin was badly injured and some anxiety was felt about him for several hours after the encounter. Ruhlin led in opening round, but a body punch in the second round weakened the Akron man, who was practically at the mercy of the Cornishman from that to the end, when a left on the jaw stopped the conflict.

On Saturday Cresceus easily showed his superiority over Tommy Britton in their match race at Washington Park, the Cleveland horse capturing two straight heats. Of more interest than the match race was Lucille's exhibition to the wagon, driven by her owner, C. K. G. Billings. She made the mile in 2:09¼, breaking all records to wagon, both amateur and professional.

The English golf champion, J. H. Taylor, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The Chicago National league team broke even on the week with three victories and three defeats. The local American league team won two games and lost three.

The present week offers no special events in the sporting line. The national tennis tournament will begin at Newport tomorrow. Iowa oarsmen have a regatta at Waterloo during the week. The grand circuit of harness racers shifts to the East, the meeting this week being at Glens Falls, N. Y., where Star Pointer made his famous mile of 1:59¼.

MILWAUKEE WINS DOUBLE-HEADER.

Shuts Out Kansas City in One Game—Twelve Innings in Second Game.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 12.—Seven thousand people saw Milwaukee take two games from Kansas City. The first was easy, Reidy pitching great ball and shutting the visitors out. Lee, who was knocked out of the box in the first game, pitched great ball in the second, but weakened in the twelfth inning and gave the home team the winning run. The features were the batting of Conroy and Rettger and the fielding of Coughlin, Schaefer, Waldron, Burke, and Smith. Schaefer was put out of the game in the eighth inning of the first game for disputing a decision of the umpire. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Kas. City.	R	B	P	A	E
Ketchum, cf	2	2	4	1	1	Hemphill, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Waldron, rf.	2	0	3	0	0	Farrell, cf..	0	1	1	1	0
Smith, c...	1	1	3	0	0	O'B'n, lf,2b.	0	0	1	0	0
Anderson, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Dungan, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0
Conroy, ss..	1	4	2	2	0	Clingm'n, ss	0	2	2	2	0
Burke, 3b...	0	0	4	1	0	Coughlin, 3b	0	0	3	4	0
Diggins, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	Schaefer, 2b	0	1	1	4	1
Reidy, p.....	0	0	3	0	0	McManus, c	0	1	5	1	0
Rettger, 2b..	0	3	1	2	0	Lee, p.......	0	0	0	2	0
						Gray, p......	0	0	0	1	0
						Gear, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals...	7	13	*26	10	1	Totals...	0	8	24	15	1

*Gray out on McManus' interference.

Milwaukee ....4 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 *—7
Kansas City ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Anderson, Rettger. Bases on balls—Off Reidy, 1; off Lee, 1; off Gray, 3. Sacrifice hits—Ketchum, Waldron [2], Smith, Burke. Struck out—By Reidy, 2; by Lee, 1; by Gray, 1. Double play—McManus-Dungan. Innings pitched—Lee, 2; Gray, 7. Umpire—McDonald. Attendance—7,000. Time—1:45.

SECOND GAME.

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Kas. City.	R	B	P	A	E
Ketchum, cf	0	1	0	1	0	Hemphill, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Waldron, rf.	1	3	2	0	0	Farrell, cf..	1	1	4	1	0
Smith, c...	0	0	10	3	0	O'Brien, lf..	0	1	2	0	0
Anderson, lf	0	3	4	0	0	Dungan, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Conroy, ss..	1	1	0	3	1	Clingman, ss	0	2	2	2	0
Burke, 3b...	0	0	4	5	0	Coughlin, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Diggins, 1b.	0	2	13	1	0	Schaefer, 2b	0	1	5	6	1
Waddell, p..	0	2	2	5	0	Gonding, c..	0	0	7	1	0
Rettger, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	Lee, p......	0	0	0	2	0
						*Gear	0	1	0	0	0
						McManus, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals...	2	12	36	19	1	Totals...	1	9	34	15	1

*Gear batted for Gonding in the tenth.

Milwaukee ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Kansas City....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Clingman, Conroy, Ketchum, Coughlin, Waddell, Dungan. Stolen bases—Conroy, Waldron, Schaefer [2]. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 1; off Lee, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Conroy. Sacrifice hits—Smith [2], Burke [2], O'Brien. Struck out—By Waddell, 7; by Lee, 5. Left on bases—Milwaukee, 12; Kansas City, 5. Umpire—McDonald. Attendance—7,000. Time—2:10.

Detroit Beats Buffalo Twice.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12.—It took ten innings for Detroit to win the first game today, while the second one, after being interrupted three times by rain, was finally won by the Detroit club through a batting rally in the sixth inning. Foreman had held Detroit down without a hit up to that time, but the wet ball caused him to lose control. Kerwin pitched the last two innings and was hit hard in the eighth. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Casey, 3b...	0	1	0	3	0	Gettman, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Holmes, rf..	0	1	2	0	0	Garry, lf....	0	0	2	1	0
Harley, lf...	0	0	3	0	0	Halligan, rf.	1	2	4	1	0
Elberf'd, ss..	0	2	5	2	0	Schreck, c...	0	0	3	2	1
Shaw, c.....	0	1	2	2	0	Carey, 1b...	0	1	9	1	0
Dillon, 1b...	0	1	11	1	0	Halliman, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Nicol, cf....	0	1	4	0	0	Bierb'er, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Ryan, 2b....	0	3	2	1	0	Brod'ick, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Yeager, p....	0	1	0	3	0	Hooker, p....	0	0	1	1	0
Totals ..	2	10	30	12	1	Totals ..	1	5	*28	16	1

*One out when winning run scored.

Detroit ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Buffalo ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Ryan. Three-base hit—Holmes. Sacrifice hits—Nicol, Garry, Halliman. Stolen bases—Ryan, Casey. Base on balls—Off Yeager, 1; off Hooker, 1. Hit by pitcher—Harley. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Buffalo, 4. Time—1:25. Umpire—Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Casey, 3b...	1	1	1	0	0	Gettman, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Holmes, rf..	0	0	1	0	0	Garry, lf....	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, rf....	2	1	1	0	0	Halligan, rf.	1	2	1	1	0
Harley, lf...	1	2	3	1	0	Schreck, c...	1	2	4	1	0
Elberf'd, ss.	1	2	2	2	0	Carey, 1b...	0	1	9	1	0
Shaw, c.....	0	0	3	2	0	Halliman, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Dillon, 1b..	0	0	9	0	0	Bierb'er, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1
Nicol, cf....	0	1	1	0	0	Brod'ick, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Ryan, 2b....	1	1	3	0	0	Foreman, p..	0	1	2	3	0
Siever, p....	0	1	0	1	0	Kerwin, p...	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	7	9	27	9	0	Totals ..	2	9	24	16	1

Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 3 *—7
Buffalo ....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Jones, Elberfeld, Nicol, Halligan. Three-base hits—Elberfeld, Schreck. Sacrifice hit—Holmes. Stolen bases—Dillon, Harley. Base on balls—Off Siever, 5; off Foreman, 4; off Kerwin, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Foreman, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Buffalo, 9. Struck out—By Siever, 3; by Foreman, 2. Double plays—Elberfeld-Dillon; Gettman-Carey-Foreman; Foreman-Carey. Time—2:00. Umpire—Sheridan.

GOSSIP FROM THE TRACKS.

HARLEM'S MEETING SUCCESSFUL IN POINT OF ATTENDANCE.

Class of Horses Engaged Improves During the Latter Part of the Opening Week—Pink Coat, Bangle, Miss Bennett, John Baker, and Orimar the Star Horses—J. B. Respass' Eastern Trip—Entries for Today's Contests at the Various Tracks.

The present Harlem meeting, which will end on Saturday, has met with success from the point of view of gate receipts. A discouraging lack of class in the races detracted from interest in the sport in the beginning of the meeting, but latterly owners have been sending their good horses to the front, and the meeting is furnishing just about as good sport as any seen around Chicago this summer.

Harlem is not a pleasant nor comfortable hot weather racetrack. In this respect it is about as bad off as old Jerome Park. Circumstances made it necessary to build the grand stand facing the sun, and, while Manager Condon has shaded the stand with a wide awning and has done about all he could to offset the midsummer heat, yet the place is not altogether an ideal one in such sweltering heat periods as Chicago has passed through in the last fortnight.

The racing has been good and free from objectionable features, except it may be occasional foul riding. This latter is no doubt due mainly to the fact that the jockey list is made up mostly of young lads—beginners—and it is always a question as to how far boys of this description should be punished for rough tactics that can usually be set down as not intentional but the result of inexperience in the saddle.

Pink Coat, Bangle, Miss Bennett, John Baker, and Orimar are the best horses shown at the meeting. These are all good ones, that would have winning chances in almost any company. Miss Bennett's running on Saturday was apparently not quite up to some of her previous best efforts. Money Muss was right up with her all the way, yet she was conceding to her competitor, one of the speediest 2-year-olds in the West, thirteen pounds, and an analysis of the time makes the race out to be much better than it appears on the surface. Just enough rain had fallen to make the track a trifle wet and slippy on top. In this sort of going Miss Bennett got to the furlong pole in :11⅕, the quarter in :23¼, and the half in :47⅕, finishing out the four and a half furlongs in :54 and winning from Money Muss by a length in a hard drive. Buchanan rode Miss Bennett. With a stronger boy up it is likely the filly would have accomplished her task without being forced to the exertion that Buchanan found necessary. With 121 pounds in the saddle it was a good performance.

Bangle in his last race on Saturday pulled up slightly lame in his left fore leg. Probably the injury will not turn out to be of sufficient importance to interfere seriously with him, although at that it may be necessary to seek soft tracks for this good horse in the future. Pink Coat has come out of his various contests apparently as sound as a dollar. His last three or four races have been good enough to give him the hall mark of a first-class racehorse.

Orimar pulled up lame in front in his last race, and it is doubtful whether this useful horse will be seen at his best again for some time to come.

The few Eastern owners here have not been doing well of late. Gwynne Tompkins lost a cross-country race a few days ago through an accident to Frond that the mare should have won. She slipped her saddle, fell, and on top of that pulled up lame. This is the best schooled jumper out here. Tompkins has Becky Rolfe and one or two others that he should be able to pick up an occasional purse with and Frond will no doubt round to in a short while. C. D. McCoy's horses have gone off and not much may be expected from them until later in the season.

The advent of Jerome B. Respass in the East ought to add quite a little interest to the fall meetings there. Mr. Respass has no really first-class animal in his stable, but his lot comprises a number of useful ones, such as Abe Furst, Cambrian, Onomastus, Mr. Brown, John Grigsby, Grandon, Satin Coat, etc., and Mr. Respass understands the art of placing his horses where they can win. Mr. Brown is a 3-year-old and a useful one, too.

Hugh E. Keogh who was associate judge at Windsor during the Hawthorne meeting, and who will return to fill the same position again at the end of the present Harlem meeting, reports the prospects at Windsor as gratifying. The open betting ring seems to be an attraction and Keogh says the indications are the meeting will continue indefinitely. The Highland Park meeting appears to be going along successfully, too, so that Detroit must be a good racing town to support two rival meetings at the same time.

This week's program at Harlem will have special races, including the two and one-quarter mile race carded for next Saturday. This event will have at least ten or twelve starters. At a sort of a preparation for it, there will be a race at one and one-eighth miles tomorrow and one at one and five-eighths miles on Wednesday. When the two and one-quarter mile race was designed it was not intended for the "cracks," but was carded to attract the better class of selling platers. Secretary Nathanson did not put it in his program as an attraction or a feature, but, nevertheless, the indications are that it will prove so anyway.

The stake events to be run at Harlem this week are: Tuesday, the La Grange Stakes, for 2-year-olds, five and one half furlongs; Thursday, the Prairie State Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upward, 1 1-16 miles; Saturday, the Senior Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1¼ miles.

Secretary Nathanson has been in correspondence with a number of horsemen at Saratoga, and has received word from a majority of them, stating they will be here for the September end of Harlem's summer meeting. Among them are the following: J. K. Redmond, with S. S. Brown's stable, William L. Oliver, Albert Simons, and Caruthers & Shields.

Following is a list of owners who have won one or more purses last week at Harlem:

H. C. Applegate ....$	390	J. C. McMillan....$	450
J. Brenock	1,857	Mrs. G. H. Miller..	370
W. R. Baker & Co...	476	H. Oots & Co......	300
A. B. Barnes	375	G. W. Poole & Co..	511
G. C. Bennett	1,325	J. B. Respass	875
C. W. Chappell	300	O. P. Romigh	380
H. A. Cotton	419	W. M. Sloan	300
P. Dunne	1,582	J. T. Stewart & Co.	300
E. S. Gardner jr....	300	J. F. Schorr	375
T. P. Hayes	300	Thompson & Moore	300
Lockhart Bros	360	R. M. Westerfield.	350
W. H. Laudeman..	300	Woodf'd & Buckner	1,095

Today's Harlem Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, for 2-year-old maidens, allowances:

Propeller	108	Oscar Tolle	105
Bengal	105	Forkford	108
Jack Doyle	112	Lenox II	108
St. Bluff	105	Galanthus	108
Iceni	105	Shut Up..........	108

Second race, 1 mile and 70 yards, purse $400, for 3-year-olds, selling, allowances:

The Bobby	102	Irish Jewel	93
Ben Chance	102	Aloha II..........	95
Maharajah	96	Hansford	95
Mitten..........	96	Vam	96
Rosa Diah	95	Owensboro	93
Goldone..........	102	Thomas Carey	103

Third race, steeplechase, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, handicap, short course:

Reno	135	Last Past..........	125
Sir Dick	125	Viking	130
Passe Partout..........	139	Lord Chesterfield	144

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, for 4-year-olds and upward, ten pounds below the scale:

Boney Boy..........	116	Headwater	109
Abe Furst	112	Crosby	109
The Lady in Blue..........	107	Hermoso	112
Sir W..........	109	L. T. Caton	109
Rival Dare	107		

Fifth race, 11-16 mile, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, allowances:

Sad Sam	100	Miss Bennett	115
Tyr	108	Fancywood	110
Janewood	100	Bonnie Lissak	101
Silverdale	118		

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, allowances:

Malaise	99	Scarlet Lily	91
Nobleman	112	Quanah Parker	101
Star Chamber	106		

THREATEN TROUBLE AT SARATOGA.

Race Track Managers Dissatisfied with the Racing Dates.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—There will be a clash in turf circles this winter unless there is a radical change in the allotment of racing dates for next season.

The Saratoga officials are angry at what they consider unjust discrimination in the racing days assigned them. They say they will fight for their rights. They want three weeks of racing without a conflict of dates. Without it they cannot hold a successful meeting. For years they have held meetings at a loss, and they have become tired of "breaking even."

This season they lost money daily until Brighton Beach closed. Since then the attendance has increased twofold, and the number of layers doing business in the ring has jumped from thirteen to forty-two. This increase in the daily income will continue until Sheepshead Bay opens, when there will be a general exodus for New York. Then the meeting will drop down to a losing basis. So the good days will just about stand off the bad ones.

Several of the men interested financially in the Saratoga track are strong politically. They have more than a whispering acquaintance with Thomas Platt, and can demand of him that he use his mild, easy influence on the members of the State Racing commission for the good of the Saratoga track. If the "easy boss" fails to give the support requested—well, there will be strong cutting of the Republican ticket this fall. This is the lever by means of which the Saratoga officials hope to make the Racing Commissioners consider their track favorably next season.

The three colts most favored by the trainers here for the Futurity are Olympian, Ballyhoo Bey, and Sharpshooter. Ballyhoo Bey's easy move of five furlongs in 1:01¼ has made the trainers open their eyes to the fact that John Madden has a strong right bower under cover.

Ballyhoo Bey is the high-priced yearling W. C. Whitney purchased from Eugene Leigh last year. He is a fine looking brown colt by Kingston—Ballyhoo. In private this spring he showed some fast trials. He ran once at Morris Park, finishing second. That night he was taken seriously ill and for a time his life was in the balance. He has been rested up since and is now in first-class shape.

Sharpshooter is a chestnut colt by Fonso—Tongese. He is owned by Easton & Larrabee. Peter Wimmer is his trainer. His move on Saturday was an excellent one and equaled the time made by Ballyhoo Bey. He runs like a resolute colt, and a few clever judges prefer him to Ballyhoo Bey. Elkhorn will take a lot of beating, and with Ballyhoo Bey Mr. Whitney has a strong pair to rely upon.

Dr. Kyle, trainer of Prince of Melbourne, left for Brooklyn on Saturday night. He will give his crack a workout. He denied that the colt is lame or sick; on the contrary, the Prince of Melbourne is in the best of health. Unless something unforeseen turns up the Prince will start at the coming Sheepshead Bay meeting.

The Prince of Melbourne is one of the greatest 3-year-olds of the year. He has run in all kinds of company, at all kinds of distances, carrying top weight, and has won. It was announced by his owner just before the race for the Brighton cup that he had gone lame. This is now proved to have been but an excuse to keep his horse out of the race. All lovers of a good horse will be glad to know that the great racer is well, while they are sorry that the Prince was not started in the cup race.

PLAY THIRTEEN-INNING TIE GAME.

Illinois Steel Company Team Draws with the Spaldings.

The Illinois Steel company team and the Spaldings played a thirteen inning tie game yesterday. Bubser and Rhodes were the opposing pitchers, Bubser striking out eighteen men. Score:

Ill. Steel.	R	B	P	A	E	Spaldings.	R	B	P	A	E
Andrews, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Clark, cf...	2	2	6	1	0
Larson, cf..	1	1	2	0	0	O'Con'or, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
Hommes, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Pickett, 1b.	0	2	8	0	1
Gert'rich, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Scanlon, lf..	0	0	3	0	0
Lyons, ss..	0	0	1	5	1	Carder, 3b..	0	0	2	0	1
Campion, 3b	1	0	2	1	1	Hoffman, ss	1	0	5	1	1
White, c....	0	0	18	2	0	Tillotson, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Kelley, 2b..	1	2	4	1	1	Ransom, c..	0	0	11	3	0
Bubser, p...	1	1	0	1	0	Rhodes, p..	0	0	1	2	0
Totals ..	4	6	39	10	3	Totals ..	4	5	39	9	3

Illinois Steel ....1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Spaldings ....0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Gertenrich, Clark, Bubser. Stolen bases—Andrews, Hommer [2]. Struck out—Bubser, 18; Rhodes, 9. Bases on balls—Bubser, 2. Double play—Clark-Hoffman. Hit by pitcher—Andrews, Ransom. Passed ball—Ransom. Time—2:25. Umpire—Ward.

OTHER GAMES ON LOCAL DIAMONDS.

Pitcher Wilson of Giants Shuts Out Whiting Grays Without a Hit.

The Columbia Giants defeated the Whiting Grays yesterday at the former's grounds, Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. The feature of the game was the pitching of Wilson, who struck out eleven men and shut them out without a run or hit. Score:

Giants.	R	B	P	A	E	W. Grays.	R	B	P	A	E
Grant, 2b...	0	1	1	0	1	Carroll, 3b..	0	0	1	2	1
White, ss...	1	1	1	3	0	Shepherd, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Patterson, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Twineh'm, cf	0	0	3	1	2
Buckner, rf.	1	0	0	1	1	Marqu'te, 1b	0	0	8	0	1
Wilson, p...	1	0	1	4	0	Ricter, cf...	0	0	2	0	0
Johnson, 1b	1	2	12	0	0	Griffith, ss..	0	0	2	1	1
Holland, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Kinney, 2b..	0	0	3	4	1
Binga, 3b...	2	0	0	2	1	Hollison, p..	0	0	0	1	0
Burns, c....	1	2	10	1	0	Quitman, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	9	7	27	11	3	Totals ..	0	0	24	9	6

Giants ....0 2 0 0 5 1 1 0 *—9
Whiting Grays..............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—Patterson. Struck out—By Wilson, 11; by Hollison, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 1; off Hollison, 4. Hit by pitcher—Buckner. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Pitt.

Auburn Park, 23; Mentone, 0.

The Auburns batted like fiends yesterday against the Mentone nine. Two scratch hits were made off Kern. Score:

Auburn Pk.	R	B	P	A	E	Mentone.	R	B	P	A	E
Andrews, 1b	3	4	10	0	0	Hatfield, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Condon, lf..	4	1	0	0	0	Will'n, 2b.p	0	0	2	1	2
Breen, c....	3	3	12	0	0	M'ntgom., rf	0	0	1	1	1
Seng, 3b....	4	1	1	1	1	Rich'd, p.2b	0	0	0	5	1
Esterq't, ss	4	3	2	3	0	Sell, 1b.....	0	1	9	0	3
Brown, 2b..	3	2	1	2	0	Dillie, lf....	0	1	1	0	1
Stines, rf...	0	2	0	0	0	Kissel, ss...	0	0	1	6	4
Giblin, cf...	1	2	1	0	0	Fore, 3b.....	0	0	4	0	3
Kern, p.....	1	2	0	4	0	Fish, c......	0	0	6	1	0
Totals .	23	20	27	10	1	Totals ..	0	2	*26	14	15

*Breen out for cutting first base.

Auburn Park ....6 1 5 5 4 1 0 0 1—23
Mentone ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Auburn, 5. Two-base hits—Esterquest, Stines, Seng, Giblin, Brown. Double play—Brown-Andrews; Montgomery-Fore. Struck out—By Kern, 11; by Richmond, 5. Bases on balls—Off Kern, 3; off Richmond, 2. Umpire—Milton. Time—2:20.

Jefferson Grays, 12; Lake View, 3.

The Jefferson Grays yesterday defeated the Lake View Professionals by a good margin. Score:

Jeff. Grays.	R	B	P	A	E	L. V. Profs.	R	B	P	A	E
G. Ha'n, 3b.	3	3	0	2	0	Giblen, 3b..	0	2	1	2	1
O. S'm't, 2b.	2	2	4	5	0	Nielsen, 1b.	1	1	10	0	1
F. S'm't, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Heine, rf....	0	0	0	0	0
Hollis, cf...	1	1	4	0	2	Shaw, ss....	0	1	4	1	0
A. Ha'n, ss.	1	3	4	3	0	Driesen, cf..	1	1	2	0	0
Brandt, 1b..	1	3	6	2	0	Meyers, lf..	0	1	0	9	0
Thomp'n, lf.	2	1	0	0	1	Hein, c......	0	0	5	1	2
Myers, rf...	1	1	2	1	0	Rhust'd, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
Quigley, c..	0	1	8	1	0	Driesen, p..	1	1	2	2	0
Totals..	12	16	27	15	3	Totals...	3	7	27	9	4

Jefferson Grays..........4 1 0 1 3 2 0 1 0—12
Lake View..........0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3

Unions, 9; Harveys, 4.

The Chicago Unions defeated the Harveys in a game devoid of any special features. The Unions left last night for a trip of four weeks through South Dakota and Minnesota. Score:

C. Unions.	R	B	P	A	E	Harveys.	R	B	P	A	E
Moore, 1b...	0	1	11	1	0	Long, 2b...	0	0	3	2	0
W.Jones, lf..	1	1	1	3	0	Mullane, rf..	0	0	3	3	0
Johnson, ss..	1	1	3	1	1	Dickey, 1b..	1	3	8	0	0
Nelson, rf...	1	1	1	0	0	Ryan, 3b....	0	1	1	2	1
Hyde, 3b.....	1	1	0	3	1	Leitman, p..	0	0	0	3	2
Mitchell, c...	1	2	7	1	0	Hughes, cf..	1	2	4	0	1
Rich's'n, 2b.	2	1	4	6	0	Kelly, c.....	0	2	3	1	0
B. Jones, p.	2	1	0	2	0	Stock, ss...	1	1	0	2	0
Arneh, cf...	0	1	0	0	0	Conklin, lf..	1	1	2	1	0
Totals...	9	10	27	17	2	Totals...	4	11	24	11	5

Chicago Unions..........1 1 0 2 5 0 0 0 *—9
Harveys..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—4

Two-base hits—Moore, Johnson, Hyde, Richardson, Dickey. Struck out—By Jones, 5; by Leitman, 2. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 2; off Leitman, 1. Time—1:58. Umpire—Jevne.

Edisons, 8; Ottawa, 7.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The local team was defeated today in an interesting game by the Chicago Edisons. The Edisons played a plucky, uphill game and came to bat in the ninth inning with the score 7 to 4 against them. Brennan led off with a hit, Flavin followed with another and "Shorty" Doll added luster to his rising fame by planting the ball over the fence for a homer, tying the score. Sullivan, the next man up, made a hit, and was sacrificed to third by Heckman and Newman and scored the winning run on a wild pitch. Schlauder pitched a good game, allowing Ottawa but seven hits, but was somewhat wild, which accounts for five of Ottawa's runs. Newman and Flavin made sensational catches. Score:

Edisons.	R	B	P	A	E	Ottawas.	R	B	P	A	E
Brennan, lf.	2	3	0	0	0	Fox, c......	1	0	5	0	0
Flavin, 1b..	2	3	15	2	0	M'Cart'y, 1b	2	2	15	0	0
Doll, 3b....	2	3	0	4	0	Hunter, cf..	1	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, 2b.	2	3	1	5	0	McGin'is, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Heck'an, cf.	0	1	1	1	0	Dunn, p....	2	1	1	3	0
Newman, ss.	0	1	2	2	1	Fillmore, ss.	1	1	0	2	1
Kennedy, c.	0	0	8	0	0	Gaffney, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Schl'der, p..	0	1	0	4	0	Sullivan, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Bentley, rf..	0	1	0	0	0	Smith, rf...	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	8	16	27	18	1	Totals ..	7	7	26	10	2

Edisons ....0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 4—8
Ottawa ....1 0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0—7

Two-base hit—Bentley. Home run—Doll. Struck out—By Schlauder, 8; by Dunn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Schlauder, 6; off Dunn, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Schlauder, 2.

Whitings, 10; Milwaukee Reds, 4.

The Chicago Whitings defeated the Milwaukee Reds at Milwaukee yesterday by the score of 10 to 4. The feature of the game was the pitching of Steadman of the Whitings and the batting of the whole Whiting club. Next Sunday the Whitings play at Kenosha.

Kankakee, 5; Eclipse, 4.

The Eclipse team of Chicago was defeated at Kankakee yesterday in a rattling game. The features were the fielding of McNichols at third and Lussenhop at first. Score:

Kankakee ....3 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 *—5 10 2
Eclipse ....0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0—4 8 4

Batteries—Landers and Yore, W. Lussenhop and Pettit.

Western League.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—President T. J. Hickey of the Western league today gave out the revised standing of the clubs in the Western league as follows:

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Denver	51	36	.607	Omaha	42	43	.494
St. Joe	45	41	.523	Sioux City...	34	33	.442
Des Moines .	40	37	.519	Pueblo	33	48	.407

AT PUEBLO.

Pueblo ....0 0 0 0 5 3 2 0 *—10 10 2
Omaha ....0 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 0—6 9 2

Batteries—Parrott, Whiteridge, and Graham; Coons, Newmier, Freeland, and Loman.

AT DENVER.

Denver ....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1—4 9 2
St. Joseph ....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3 7 1

Batteries—Schmidt and Buelow, Gibson and Kling.

AT SIOUX CITY.

Sioux City..........3 6 1 0 1—11 11 0
Des Moines..........1 0 0 2 0—3 5 6

Batteries—McDonald and Cote; McFarland and Lohman.

Central League.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Bloomington	18	11	.620	Terre Haute.	12	16	.428
Danville	15	13	.535	Decatur	13	19	.406

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Terre Haute .....1 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 2—8 12 1
Bloomington .....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 9 2

Batteries—Jarvis and Jessup, Fisher and Rollins.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Decatur defeated Danville today, 5 to 1.

AT MARION.

Marion ....0 0 0 4 0 0 1—5 8 3
Wheeling ....0 0 0 3 2 1 *—6 5 0

Batteries—Lynch and McCord, Pardee and Ritter.

Interstate League.

AT COLUMBUS—FIRST GAME.

Columbus ....2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 *—5 8 4
Newcastle ....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 7 4

Batteries—Mahaffey and Beville; Thomas and Latimer.

SECOND GAME.

Columbus ....1 0 0 3 0 0 *—4 10 0
Newcastle ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 4 1

Batteries—Wolfe and Beville; Wadsworth and Graffius.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 3
Toledo ....1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0—5 10 5

Batteries—Fricken and Bergen; Ewing, Arthur, and Hannaford.

Miscellaneous Games.

At Kankakee—Kankakee Browns, 5; Eclipse team, 4.
At Richmond—Richmond, 14; Cicero, 1.
At Waukegan—Waukegan, 6; Young Men's Institute, Chicago, 6.

FITZ'S CAREER IN THE RING

ENGAGEMENTS OF THE CORNISHMAN IN AMERICA REVIEWED.

Defeat by Jeffries the Only Setback in Many Battles Against the Best of the Pugilists—Ruhlin's Defeat at His Hands Places the Akron Man Back Where He Was Before He Whipped Sharkey—Strength Without Science Fails.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Now that the smoke of the Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin battle has cleared away a short sketch of the principals and a synopsis of the engagement will not come amiss.

Fitzsimmons, or "the old man," as he is spoken of now, jumped into fistic notoriety by defeating Jack Dempsey. Prior to that he easily defeated Billy McCarthy and Arthur Upham. His victory over Dempsey made him unpopular with the sporting fraternity. First, because he was a foreigner, and second, because Jack was a fistic idol. Furthermore, Fitz was so much larger, not in weight particularly, but in proportions, than was Dempsey, that he received but little credit for his victory.

About this time Peter Maher, then managed by Billy Madden and heralded as the champion of Ireland, was making a bid for the heavyweight championship of America. Peter took on several aspiring heavyweights and, having disposed of them in short order, issued a challenge to John L. Sullivan, the champion, and to show his sincerity posted a forfeit of $5,000, but John L. ignored the defi. The Olympic club of New Orleans, thinking a match between Maher and Fitzsimmons would be a drawing card, offered a $12,000 purse for the match. This was a sum not to be sneezed at, and the match, with $11,000 to the winner and $1,000 to the loser, was quickly arranged.

Maher, through Sullivan's failure to accept his challenge, claimed the heavyweight championship and the contest between him and Bob was supposed to be for that title. Still nobody paid any attention to that part of the program. Fitz won that contest, after a narrow escape in the first round. He then tucked Jim Hall's scalp under his belt in four rounds, then put Creedon away in two, and to show Maher his first victory was no fluke, sent him to dreamland in Mexico within two rounds. His victory over Corbett and his defeat at the hands of Jeffries are still fresh in the memory of ring followers.

Ruhlin first came into prominence by losing to Yank Kenny. A trip to Akron, O., by Madden with Steve O'Donnell, upon which occasion Gus gave Steve a warm ten-round argument, brought Madden and Ruhlin together. The latter, however, did not cut much of a pugilistic figure until he fought a hard twenty-round draw with Maher in New York. After that fight he was considered a good second-rater, but never a champion possibility. His decisive victory over Tom Sharkey, however, brought him into the front rank of pugilism and made him a strong candidate for championship honors. Had he defeated Bob last Friday night in quicker time than did Jeffries he and the latter would now be scrambling for the top rung of the championship ladder. He met with defeat, however, and today he is in about the same position he was before he defeated Sharkey.

When Corbett began training for his fight with Jeffries, which was before Gus fought Sharkey, Corbett looked around for a big fellow to work with. He selected Ruhlin as the man, and stories of the latter's wonderful improvement while working with Corbett were the talk of pugdom. He showed some advancement in the game when he met Sharkey—enough, it was thought, to whip Fitzsimmons. But in this he failed miserably. To begin with, he did not show the science he was credited with possessing. In fact, his judgment of distance, sidestepping, and leading was not up to expectations after all that had been said of him. Being younger, stronger, and heftier than Bob, he sailed in to annihilate the latter in double quick time. He forced Bob to the ropes and scored with his left. But Bob easily avoided his second essay. From then on to the end of the round he was after Fitz continually, and landed quite often. His movements, however, did not impress me as being wonderful. His work was by no means clean cut, and it struck me he was trying to win more through sheer strength and endurance than by science.

Furthermore, his blows, when they did land, did not appear to be effective. Had they been Bob would not have lasted the round. So anxious was Gus to win quickly his work looked slovenly. There was nothing clear cut about it. He roughed it some and tried to weaken his older opponent as much by that method as by hitting. In the second round, when Bob landed a terrific stomach blow, Ruhlin apparently forgot all he ever knew or was taught about the scientific principles of the manly art. True, he scored repeatedly, but his blows were delivered in a half-hearted manner. At times he would simply put out his left hand, permitting Bob to run against it. His right-hand delivery was also poor at times; as, instead of sending it out straight from the shoulder, he would chop it over, thus bringing the inside of the glove in contact with Bob's face or head instead of the back or knuckles of the hand.

Fitz accepted all those blows gracefully—in fact, walked into a great number of them just to get close enough to land a sockdolager. And he landed quite a few of these.

To sum the fight up in a nutshell, it was a rough affair—great to witness from a slugging standpoint, but devoid of interest from a really scientific point of view. Bob, of course, showed the most science, but not as much as he was capable of. That was because Gus insisted upon roughing matters and Bob, not being averse to that kind of a game, threw science to the dogs and went in to outslug the slugger; which he did.

Jack Jeffries and Billy Stift meet at Denver tonight in a ten-round contest.

Clarence Forbes and Johnny Martin will furnish the windup in a boxing show to be given by the Crescent Boxing club tomorrow night.

NEITHER ACCEPTS JEFFRIES' DEFI.

Sharkey and Fitzsimmons Are in No Hurry to Make Matches.

New York, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The proposition made by Champion Jeffries to fight Fitzsimmons on Aug. 25 and Tom Sharkey on Aug. 31 has not been accepted by either of the challenged boxers. Jeffries hopes these seekers after the championship may come to an agreement whereby their bout will be declared off and a fight arranged with him. He was seen today at his Allenhurst quarters. The champion put in a hard day's work, and one might have thought a world's championship battle was only a day off, so earnestly did he enter into his routine system of training. He is becoming acclimated, and the hot weather no longer affects him as it once did.

Jeffries evidently expects Fitzsimmons will agree to meet him before Sept. 1. Sharkey said on Saturday he would meet Jeffries before Sept. 1 if he won from the Cornishman on Aug. 25. It may be a battle between the champion and the sailor will be the closing event of the pugilistic season.

The champion resents the criticisms of J. C. Kennedy of the Twentieth Century club in his offer of yesterday morning to Fitzsimmons and Sharkey. Speaking in reference to it, he said:

"I cannot see what Mr. Kennedy has to do with my affairs. If I do succeed in making one or both matches I am not consumed with any great desire to have them settled at the Garden. In fact, I would prefer Coney Island or Westchester in this hot weather. My meeting with Sharkey and Fitzsimmons each drew in the neighborhood of $70,000 at the island, notwithstanding there was a storm on each night, the Sharkey bout occuring in November on a night when it was worth a man's life to go out of doors.

"I believe 'Fitz' and I would draw $90,000 at Coney Island or Westchester, and if the bout should be held at the latter place the pictures would be worth fully $50,000. The pictures of the match between Sharkey and me cleared over $65,000, and it was none too interesting a picture for a crowd to look at on a sheet in the dark. It was too long. The next meeting between 'Fitz' and me will be spectacular enough to suit the most particular of fightgoers.

"Another thing I believe is, that when the story comes out of the treatment my manager received from Kennedy and Powers in the Madison Square Garden deal, no one will blame me if I refuse to entertain any proposition at all from that club.

"I don't believe Referee Charley White is inclined to give any opinions about my dealings with that club or with my rivals in pugilism. I cannot see where it is in his province to do so, as I think I have treated him pretty well.

"I shall wait until Tuesday to hear from 'Fitz' and Sharkey before discontinuing my training, and I shall deposit $5,000 in the hands of Al Smith as an evidence that I will carry out my bargain, if they accept the proposition which I have made, as published in the papers of yesterday."

Tom Sharkey was seen at his home in Sheepshead Bay today. He said: "I will fight Fitzsimmons according to our articles of agreement, which call for a battle on Aug. 26 or 27. Brady's offer looks tempting at first sight, but I don't think well of it. I don't think it a good financial proposition. It has been my ambition to have another try at Fitzsimmons, but Mr. Brady need not worry, for if I am successful I will fight Jeffries immediately afterward."

FIGHTS IN NEW YORK THIS WEEK.

Callahan-Ryan and Leon-Reagan Bouts Tomorrow Night.

New York, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—On Tuesday night a double attraction will be presented at Coney Island at popular prices. Two twenty-five-round bouts are on the card between such good little fellows as Tim Callahan of Philadelphia and Will "Itsey" Ryan of Brooklyn. Callahan has fought all of the best featherweights in this country and believes he has business with Terry McGovern.

"Itsey" Ryan is a knocker-out, pure and simple. He is more like Terry McGovern than any boy in the ring. His last eleven battles were all knockouts. Not one of them lasted ten rounds.

Casper Leon is a wonderfully clever boy, but it is dollars to doughnuts that Johnny Reagan will take his measure. Reagan is the boy who surprised the public by defeating Clarence Forbes so decisively at Coney Island three weeks ago.

Tim Callahan and Eddie Gardner, brother of the famous Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," will fight twenty-five rounds at the Broadway Athletic club on Friday night. Both men are in line for championship honors and will put up a hard and aggressive battle.

One of the best fights soon to be fought in New York is the battle between Tom West and Joe Walcott. These men are practically matched, and it is probable they will meet at the Twentieth Century club. No date has yet been fixed for the battle. It is safe to say these men will draw a bigger crowd than McFadden and O'Brien. So many persons want to see this battle that the crowd may be as large as that which saw Ruhlin and Fitzsimmons. West and Walcott are both training hard and expect to meet within two or three weeks.

Benefit to John L. Sullivan.

New York, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Arrangements for the testimonial and popular subscription to be tendered John L. Sullivan at Madison Square Garden on Aug. 29 are being completed rapidly, and the affair gives promise of being one of the most elaborate of its kind ever known. Manager Jim Kennedy of the Twentieth Century Athletic club has granted the use of the garden for that night, and refuses to accept a penny for it. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan will act as chairman of the testimonial, while John A. Dooner will look after the financial end. The money accruing for the benefit will not be given to Sullivan in a lump, but it is proposed to hold it in trust, and pay over only the interest to the one-time king of boxers.

DORA OUTSAILS CHAMPION ARGO.

Breaks the Course Record in Waukesha Beach Cup Race.

Pewaukee, Wis., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—One of the most interesting regattas that have occurred this year was sailed over the course for the Waukesha Beach cup this afternoon. The wind was north and the yachts were instructed to sail once around the triangle, four nautical miles.

The aluminium yacht, Dora, starting at scratch, was first round, breaking the previous record for this course of 42:26 held by the Idle Hour. Gladys and Ella, with seven minutes, got away at 3:05; Sophia, with 6 minutes, at 3:06; Seraphis and Christine, with 4 minutes, at 3:08; Idle Hour, 2 minutes, at 3:10; while Dora led Argo and Dorothy across at 3:12.

Argo began to show its old time speed from the start and overhauled the fleet in short order. The Meyer boat, however, was sailed well and kept a close second, passing all but the two four-minute boats and rounding the upper mark third. Soon the tremendous gait of Argo and Dora began to tell and Gladys and Seraphis were overhauled and passed off Hill Crest. Then the contest was between Dora and Argo. They were making great speed, but the former was pointing up the better. Argo rounded the windward mark a few seconds in the lead and then the real fun began. Argo was unable to set spinnaker properly at first and Dora, following up every advantage, sailed to windward, took her wind, and got a lead about 1,000 feet from the mark and crossed the line with a 21-second margin.

Summary:

Yachts.	Finish.	Time.	Yachts.	Finish.	Time.
Dora	3:33:26	41:26	Sophia ..	3:56:37	50:37
Argo	3:53:47	41:47	Dorothy ..	3:57:27	45:27
Gladys ..	3:55:02	50:02	Idle Hour	4:01:20	51:20
Serapis ..	3:55:07	47:07	Ella	4:06:10	1:01:10

Judges—F. C. Phelps, Ernst While, George M. Conway.

DECIDED AFTER TWO SHOOT-OFFS.

A. E. Ruple Captures Biweekly Trophy at Grand Crossing.

A. E. Ruple yesterday won the trophy in the biweekly target contest of the Grand Crossing Gun club over a field of fourteen entries after two spirited shoot-offs, in which Ruple, Engstrom, Coburn, Barnard, Schall, and Garey participated. The contest was at twenty-five targets at unknown angles, from known traps, with a handicap of added targets to the score. The score:

	Broke.	Hdcp.	Score.
Stockdale	20	3	23
Engstrom	24	1	25
King	13	8	21
Coburn	20	5	25
Vietmeyer	21	3	24
Edwards	19	2	21
Ellis	21	3	24
Barnard	19	6	25
Ruple	24	1	25
Schall	18	7	25
Morrison	16	8	24
Thomas	11	10	21
Garey	22	3	25
Bobs	9	10	19
Ferris	8	10	18

In the first shoot-off of the ties on 25 Barnard and Schall dropped out, Engstrom, Coburn, Garey, and Ruple breaking 25 with aid of their handicap. In the final shoot-off Engstrom scored 18, Coburn 23, Garey 22, and Ruple 25.

Glad Tidings at Sheboygan.

Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The yacht Glad Tidings is safe in Sheboygan, after a five days' rough trip from Charlevoix. The boat will leave in the morning for Chicago.



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CHAPTER XLIII.

For a Cheap Home, Go to Lawndale.

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The August Century is out of print so far as the publishers are concerned, but copies can still be had on some news-stands.

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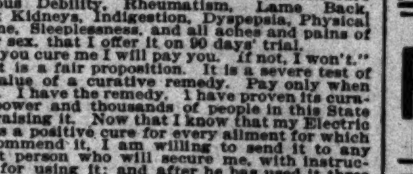
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PROPOSALS FOR VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m., Sept. 12, 1900, and opened, by Commissaries of following posts, each receiving proposals for his own post only, for furnishing and delivery of such fresh potatoes and onions as may be required at Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Thomas, Ky., Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for eight months commencing Nov. 1, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Vegetables" and addressed to Commissary at post bid for. W. L. Alexander, Chief Com'y.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, EQUITABLE Building, Memphis, Tenn., July 30, 1900.—Sealed proposals for levee construction in Third District, Improving Mississippi River, involving about 2,381,000 cu. yds. of earthwork, will be received here until 2 p. m., Aug. 15, 1900, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAS. L. POTTER, Capt., Engrs.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N.Y., until 12 o'clock m., August 22, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing mineral oil and lard oil for the United States Light-House Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Specifications, forms of proposal and other information may be had upon application to E. M. Shepard, Captain, U. S. N.

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[illegible]iamond and Daylight Specials
[illegible]nning Buffet-Library-Smoking Car [illegible]unning Complete Dining Car; both [illegible]ght Special. Trains now run [illegible]d, to which point there is no [illegible] Tickets and reservations at
[illegible]99 Adams St. Phone, Central 2705.

[illegible]BSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's [illegible]ittle Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
[illegible]ry small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

[illegible]OUTINGS For a DIME On The Trolley Car
CHAPTER XLIII.
For a Cheap Home, Go to Lawndale.
If it's a cheap house or lot you are looking for, go to the end of the 18th and 26th street lines. There is plenty of open country out there easily worth inspection by the man of moderate means who has a desire to create a home of his own. There's a nice new school-house in Lawndale, and for a new country everything has a desirable appearance. South Halsted street, Blue Island avenue, Western avenue and Ashland avenue cars transfer to 26th street line. It's a good experience trip
On The Trolley Car
Cars start at 18th and State-sts. Round trip, 90 minutes. Cost, 10c.

[illegible]OMAHA [illegible]COUNCIL BLUFFS
Great Rock Island Route
Best Dining Car Service.
Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

"The first instalment of 'THE HELMET OF NAVARRE' [illegible]n the August Century is alive [illegible]with action from beginning to [illegible]nd. It is a fresh, vivid, satis[illegible]fying and fascinating story. . . . The interest is so keen that you think of nothing but the story." Boston Herald.
The August Century is out of print so far as the publishers are concerned, but copies can still be had on some news-stands.

FURS Remodeling & Repairs, Summer Prices, A. Bishop & Co., 156 State St.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State

[illegible]ROPOSALS FOR VEGETABLES.—Office Chief [illegible] Commissary, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1900. [illegible]aled proposals will be received until 12 m., Sept. [illegible] 1900, and opened, by Commissaries of following [illegible]sts, each receiving proposals for his own post [illegible]y, for furnishing and delivery of such fresh potatoes and onions as may be required at Forts [illegible]ady and Wayne, Mich., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort [illegible]omas, Ky., Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., Columbus [illegible] Arsenal, Tenn., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, [illegible] eight months commencing Nov. 1, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals [illegible] Fresh Vegetables" and addressed to Commissary at post bid for. W. L. Alexander, Chief Com'y.

[illegible] S. ENGINEER OFFICE, EQUITABLE [illegible] Building, Memphis, Tenn., July 30, 1900— [illegible]aled proposals for levee construction in Third [illegible]strict, Improving Mississippi River, involving [illegible]out 2,301,000 cu. yds. of earthwork, will be [illegible]ceived here until 2 p. m., Aug. 15, 1900, and [illegible]en publicly opened. Information furnished on [illegible]plication. CHAS. L. POTTER, Capt., Engrs.

[illegible]EALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED [illegible] at the office of the Light-House Inspector, [illegible]mpkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock m., August [illegible] 1900, and then opened, for furnishing mineral [illegible] and lard oil for the United States Light-House [illegible]rvice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. [illegible]ecifications, forms of proposal and other information may be had upon application to [illegible] [illegible]ppard, Captain, U. S. N.

GOLD FOR BONDS A BALM.

BRITISH WRATH CALMED BY AMERICAN SHIPMENTS.

English Brokers Had Made Great Preparations for Subscriptions They Did Not Get—Money Prospects Cheerless and Light of Expected Hardness on the Continent—Future Almost Impossible to Forecast—Bank Statement Prompts Caution.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY A. J. WILSON.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Our market has taken the sale of the British exchequer bonds in New York on the whole with equanimity. At first a howl of wrath arose from the Stock Exchange, whose hungry, desperately hungry, members had meditated in their brief holiday over the prospect of making a little by the issue to help recoup them for their losses on khakis. So great preparations were made on Tuesday morning to send lists of applications and to get up another monster demonstration, by the help of which the bonds could be held at a premium until the market had sold its anticipated allotments.

There was likewise the half crown per cent commission which is not to be sneezed at in these times. But the cup never reached; the bank shut its door in the faces of banker and broker alike, even the £18,000,000 continental list of applications collected by the diligent Rothschilds getting tossed aside with the others. No wonder cursing was the fashion. It soon subsided, however, because thankfulness over the prospect of gold imports mastered every other feeling, such has been our dread of being caught short of this vital commodity before November. The dread remains.

Discount Held Up for a Time.

Discount has flinched about ⅛ per cent, but it can go no farther down as yet because the war loan installment paid on Thursday swept away more credits than the market had available. Consequently it has been obliged to resort to the bank daily for assistance, and the bank refuses to make short advances under 4½ per cent. Banks generally hold out for 4 per cent on paper bought by them from brokers, and this rigidity prevents these brokers themselves from working much at 4 per cent. Behind all this there still lies that dread about gold. What are £50,000,000 to our probable necessities? the croakers cry, and many sympathize with them.

Bank Return Prompts Caution.

The bank return is eloquent of pinchedness to an extent well calculated to keep the market in a cautious mood. The week ends with the market perhaps a shade more comfortable in mind and the discount rates again show a disposition to go back.

It is impossible to forecast the future, so completely are the ups and down dependent upon the action of the treasury. On Saturday morning the market was able to pay the bank back all the short loans falling due there because the treasury has disbursed freely. Next week the treasury may be holding its purse strings closed, and then credits will harden again. But money is becoming dearer in Germany, and the foreign bankers assure me that the struggle for credit enough to sustain the markets and to carry on the innumerable enterprises to which the Germans have committed themselves may once more become intense within that empire before many weeks are over.

American Help Only Temporary.

Thus our market is like a shuttle driven to and fro; but I cannot abandon the conviction that in spite of your help, timely and valuable as it is, we have rough times ahead. Our stock markets are still doing nothing and putting their best face on it.

The premium on exchequer bonds dipped yesterday to 5 per cent because it was alleged that your people were selling or trying to sell. I do not think there is any scope for a premium upon or for much speculation in these bonds. They are not, properly speaking, a stock security, all being repayable in three years. Bankers here who have obtained a few look upon them as long-dated bills, the money for which will be sure at maturity with a 2 per cent bonus. They ought to be a good investment as things go, and I hope your brokers will all keep what they have bought.

Do Not Want Bonds Back.

We do not want the bonds back—not because we doubt their quality at all, but because we are so pressed on all hands to find means for other purposes. Wars left apart, all that our railways and municipalities want, with the colonial and Indian demands added, would have been cheerfully found, but we don't know to what we are committed with China and south and west Africa pulling upon us, and we need all the help we can get. The government admits in its latest balance sheet a deficit of £50,000,000, and I suspect it will be nearly double that amount.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Flour—Receipts, 19,632 brls; exports, 14,967 brls; sales, 4,700 pkgs; market was weak and nominally 5@10c lower to sell; winter patents, $3.95@4.15; winter straights, $3.60 @3.75; Minnesota patents, $4.10@4.15; winter extras, $2.70@3.00; Minnesota bakers', $2.90@3.35; winter low grades, $2.40@2.70.

Wheat—Receipts, 44,400 bu; exports, 95,865 bu; sales 1,850,000 bu futures, 400,000 bu spot; spot weak; No. 2 red, 82¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, [illegible]c elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 84¼c afloat. Options declined actively during the forenoon under heavy sales for long account, following a break in corn and lower cables. Closed weak at [illegible]c net decline. September closed 80¼c; December, 82@82 3-16c, closed 82¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 161,025 bu; exports, 123,281 bu; sales, 170,000 bu futures, 400,000 bu spot; spot weak; No. 2, 45¼c f. o. b. afloat and 44½c elevator. Options decidedly lower owing to talk of rain in Southwest, easier cables, and general unloading. Closed weak at 1⅝@1¾c net decline. May, 41¼@[illegible]c, closed 41¼c; September, 42¼@44c, closed [illegible]c; December, 40⅝@41⅝c, closed 40⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 60,800 bu; exports, 10,645 bu; spot easy; No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, [illegible]c; No. 3 white, 28¼c; track mixed Western, [illegible]c; track white Western, 28@33c; track white State, 28@33c. Options weak and lower with corn. Hay dull; shipping, 72½@75c; good to choice, 80@92½c. Hops steady; State, common to choice, 1899 crop, 10@13c; old, 2@5c; Pacific coast, 1899 crop, 10@13c; old, 2@5c. Hides firm; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs, 18c; California, 21 to 25 lbs, 21½c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs, 13½c. Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 22½@23½c; acid, 22½@[illegible]c. Wool dull; domestic fleece, 25@28c; Texas, [illegible]c. Beef dull; family, $10.50@12.00; mess, [illegible].50; beef hams, $20.00@21.00; packet, $10.00 @11.00; city extra India mess, $16.00@17.50. Cut meats—Steady. Pickled bellies, 8¾@10¼c; do shoulders, 6½c; do hams, 10@10½c. Lard—Easy; Western steamed, $7.00; August closed $7.07½ nominal; refined easier; continent, $7.20; South America, $8.10; compound, 6¼@6⅝c. Pork—Quiet. Family, $14.50@15.50; short clear, $13.00 @15.00; mess, $12.75@13.50.

Butter—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 20@20½c; do, firsts, 19½@19¾c; do, seconds, 18½ @19c; do, thirds, 17@18c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy, 19@19½c; do, firsts, 18@18½c; do, Welsh tubs, fancy, 19c; do, firsts, 18@18½c; State dairy, tubs, seconds, 17@17½c; do, thirds, 16c; State dairy, tins, etc., 16@18½c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 18c; do, firsts, 16@17c; do, lower grades, 15@15½c; Western factory, June make, 16@16½c; do, current packed, finest, 15¾ @16c; do, seconds, 15¼@15½c; factory or dairy, lower grades, 14@15c; renovated butter, fancy, 18c; do, common to prime, 15@17c.

Coffee—Spot Rio quiet. No. 7 invoice, 9⅛c; mild quiet; Cordova nominal. Futures opened steady, 5@10 points decline, and ruled generally weak under liquidation following disappointing cables, larger receipts at Rio and Santos, increasing American visible supply, an absence of speculative support, and continued apathy of spot buyers. Closed steady, 5@15 points net decline. Total sales, 11,600 bags, including August, 7.75c; September, 7.85c; November, 8c; December, 8.10@ 8.15c; March, 8.20@8.30c; May, 8.35@8.40c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 4¼@4 5-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c; molasses sugar, 4@4 11-16c. Refined firm; No. 6, 5.55c; No. 7, 5.45c; No. 8, 5.35c; No. 9, 5.35c; No. 10, 5.20c; No. 11, 5.20c; No. 12, 5.15c; No. 13, 5.10c; No. 14, 5.10c; standard A, 5.90c; confectioners' A, 5.90c; mold A, 6.35c; cut loaf, 6.50c; crushed, 6.50c; powdered, 6.20c; granulated, 6.10c; cubes, 6.25c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—Flour—Steady and unchanged. Timothy seed—In better demand without change in prices, which are stronger. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 211,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 42,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 87,000 bu.

Closing—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, [illegible]; track, 73@74c; August, 71¾c; September, [illegible]; December, 74⅝c; No. 2 hard, 69½@69¾c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 37½c; track, 39c; August, [illegible]; September, 36½c; December, 34c.

Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 21¼c; track, 21¼c; August, 21c; September, 21¼c; No. 2 white, 25½c. Rye—Easier, 49c. Flaxseed—Higher; $1.28½c. Pork—Steady; jobbing, $12.75. Lard—Lower; choice, $6.67½. Lead—Steady; $4.20. Spelter—Dull; $4.05.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 11.—Wheat broke off this morning and lost a cent. September started at 75¼c, sold down to 74¼c, and the tone of the market was weak through the session. The range today was from 75¼@75⅜c to 74¼c, reaching the low point midway in the session. September closed at 74⅝@74¾c and December at 76c. There was an excellent trade in cash wheat, No. 1 Northern selling at 1c over September, No. 2 ½c under September, and No. 3 at 70@72c. Flour and bran unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—Close—Wheat, December, 67⅛c; September, 64⅝c; cash No. 2 hard, 65¼@66c; No. 3, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 71@72½c; No. 3, 66@70c. Corn, December, 33¼c; September, 36¼c. Cash No. 2 mixed, 37⅛@37⅝c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 3, 37½c. Oats, No. 2 white, 22½c. Rye, No. 2, 45@45½c. Hay, choice timothy, $8.50; choice prairie, $6.25. Butter, creamery, 15@18c; dairy, fancy, 15c. Eggs, fresh, 10½c. Receipts—Wheat, 406 cars.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 11.—Wheat dull, lower; spot, 77⅝c; August, 77⅝c; September, 78¼c; October, 79c; December, 80⅝c. Corn dull, lower; No. 2 cash, 41½c; September, 40c. Oats dull, unchanged; No. 2 cash, 23c; September, 22⅝c. Rye dull, unchanged; No. 2 cash, 51c. Cloverseed dull, higher; '98 prime, $5.10; '99 prime, $5.40; October, $5.80; No. 2, $5.00. Oil unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—Spirits turpentine firm, 39½c. Resin firm; quote, A, B, C, D, $1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.60.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 11.—Spirits turpentine steady, 38½@39c. Resin firm, $1.20@1.25. Tar quiet, $1.40. Crude turpentine dull, $1.40@2.40.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 11.—Corn lower; No. 3, 39½c. Oats easier; new No. 2 white, 22½c. Whisky on the basis of $1.23 for finished goods.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 11.—Turpentine market nominal. Resin firm.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Following is a statement of Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock, the receipts including stock received direct by packers:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 6	24,461	757	37,743	17,277
Tuesday, Aug. 7	3,182	1,185	15,000	14,830
Wednesday, Aug. 8	14,754	845	25,025	14,083
Thursday, Aug. 9	9,960	607	28,326	13,202
Friday, Aug. 10	2,576	127	23,588	5,568
Saturday, Aug. 11	200	50	16,000	2,000
Totals	55,133	3,571	147,106	67,960
Previous week	50,746	3,088	121,815	57,447
Cor. week 1899	50,767	3,035	137,530	58,655
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 6	5,774	73	8,430	527
Tuesday, Aug. 7	1,791	146	3,009	1,436
Wednesday, Aug. 8	3,869	62	5,689	1,846
Thursday, Aug. 9	2,732	92	4,774	1,209
Friday, Aug. 10	2,916	73	5,324	1,522
Saturday, Aug. 11	300	20	2,000	1,000
Totals	17,382	466	29,226	7,540
Previous week	16,460	215	26,606	3,941
Cor. week 1899	15,819	298	34,472	5,249

Cattle—Saturday's market was nominally unchanged. The better grades of beef cattle closed about the same as a week ago, while other native steers closed 10c lower than a week ago. Texas closed 15@25c lower than a week ago, while grass Westerns closed fully as high as a week ago. Native butcher and canning stock closed about 15@20c lower than a week ago. Top prices for the week were as follows: Beeves, $6.05; Illinois-fed Texas, $5.95; corn-fed Westerns, $5.85; grass Western rangers, $5.15; and straight Texas, $4.90. A big run of Westerns is expected the fore part of the coming week.

Hogs—Saturday's market was moderately active at 2½@5c decline, closing prices being 10c lower than a week ago and 60@75c higher than a year ago. Packers acted bearish all day and talk lower prices for next week. Top light sold at $5.40, with prime heavy at $5.30; decent packers, $5.10@5.15; good mediums, $5.25; and choice butchers, $5.27½. Rough heavy sold in carload lots at $4.90@5.05. Selected light sold largely at $5.37½. Sales were made at the following quotations:

Bulk of sales	$5.10@5.25
Selected butchers', 220@270 lbs	5.25@5.35
Selected bacon, 150@190 lbs	5.30@5.40
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.25@5.35
Heavy shipping, 250@350 lbs	5.25@5.32½
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.05@5.20
Rough heavy grades	4.80@5.00
Poor to choice pigs	3.75@5.20

Sheep—The general market for sheep and lambs closed about the same as a week ago, with best sheep worth about $4.50@4.60, and the choicest lambs, $5.65. The tendency of sheep prices was higher and lambs lower at the close of the week. Dealers expect heavy runs the coming week. Over 93,000 were received a year ago the coming week. Poor to choice sheep quotable at $2.75@4.50, and common to good lambs, $4.25 @5.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; prices unchanged; supply for week, 44,000. Market for week was active; all killing grades advanced 10@30c; stockers and feeding cattle were in large supply, and best grades were nearly steady. Common stockers, 25@30c lower. Native steers, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.80; butcher cows and heifers, $3.10@ 3.40; canners, $2.50@3.10; fed Westerns, $4.00@ 5.45; wintered Texans, $3.90@4.40; grass Texans, $3.20@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; for the week, 37,000; market steady to 5c lower. Lower provision markets this week caused 10@15c decline. Heavy hogs sold today at $5.10@5.20; mixed, $5.00@5.10; light, $4.95@5.10; pigs, $4.50@ 4.85. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady; receipts for week, 13,000. Good markets was the rule; sheep advanced 10@15c, with lambs about steady. Lambs, $5.00@6.00; muttons, $3.70@4.40; Western wethers, $4.10@4.45; feeders, $3.00@4.00; culls, $2.50@3.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 11—Cattle—Receipts 400 head. Market steady; corn fed beeves 15@20c higher for the week; native beef steers, $4.50@5.80; Western steers, $4.30@4.80; Texas steers, $3.75@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.35@4.25; canners, $1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders dull, $3.40@4.40; calves, $3.00@5.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,400 head. Market steady to lower; heavy, $4.97½@5.05; mixed, $4.97½@5.00; light, $4.90@5.05; pigs, $4.50@5.00; bulk of sales, $4.97½@5.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head. Market slow; yearlings, $4.00@4.40; wethers, $3.80@4.15; stock sheep, $3.00@3.65; lambs, $4.50@5.40.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head, including 100 Texans. Market steady. Native shipping and export steers, $5.00@5.75; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.50@5.35; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.40@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.35@ 4.35; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.90; canners, $1.50@ 2.85; bulls, $2.30@4.00; Texas and Indian steers, $3.00@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head. Market 5c lower. Pigs and lights, $5.25@5.30; packers, $5.15@5.25; butchers, $5.20@5.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 100 head. Market steady. Native muttons, $4.00@4.50; lambs, $4.25@5.35; culls and bucks, $2.50@4.00; stockers, $3.35@3.50.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,044; feeling steady; no later cables; exports, 1,325 cattle and 9,100 qrs beef. Calves—Receipts, 609; no sales; feeling steady. City dressed veals, steady, 8½@11½c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,885; sheep weak to a shade lower; lambs 10@15c higher. Sheep, $3.00@4.75; tops, $5.00; lambs, $5.50@7.20; culls, $4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 2,429; steady for live hogs.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 202 head; steady. Hogs—Receipts, 3,017; steady to 2½c lower; light and light mixed, $4.95@5.05; medium and heavy, $5.00@5.12; pigs, $3.75@4.50; bulk, $5.05@5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 506; steady.

In the New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive: Spring chickens, per lb, 10@10½c; fowls, 10c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 35@80c; geese, 70c@$1.00; pigeons, 15@20c. Dressed: Turkeys, hens, average best, 8@9c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, selected, large, 15@16c; do, mixed sizes, 11@13c; do, Pennsylvania, 10@13c; do, Western, dry picked, 4 lbs and over average to pair, 10@10½c; do, scalded, 10c; do, 3 lbs and under average, 8@9c; do, Southwestern, average best, 9c; do, fair to good, 7½@8½c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10@10½c; do, Western, scalded, 9½@10c; do, Western, dry picked, average prime, 10c; do, fair to good, 8½@9c; do, Southern and Southwestern, prime, 9½c; ducks, Eastern and Long Island, spring, 11c; do, Western, spring, 6@8c; geese, Eastern, spring, 10@14c; squabs, choice, large, white, per doz, $2.00.

TOWNS AGREED ON SEWERAGE.

Highland Park, Waukegan, and Glencoe Will Unite with Evanston to Keep Pollution from the Lake.

Alderman F. C. Barker of Evanston, Chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Council to consult with the north shore towns in regard to a scheme for diverting the sewage from the lake, said last evening that he had received word that Highland Park had appointed a committee of three to coöperate in the work. "The news is gratifying," said Ald. Barker, "for action has been needed for a long time. Last week the water south of the Main street pier was foul, and sewage was easily seen in the water far out from shore. Waukegan has also appointed a committee. Lake Forest says it will be glad to coöperate, and prominent men of Glencoe are in favor of the scheme. The action thus begun will certainly result in a bill being introduced at the next session of the Legislature, though it is now impossible to state the tenor of the bill."

DEATH COMES AT NINETY-SIX.

Thomas Cavanaugh, After Living Almost a Century Without Illness, Dies Peacefully While Asleep.

Thomas Cavanaugh, an old resident of Chicago, died at his home at 44 Artesian avenue on Friday evening at the advanved age of 96 years. Mr. Cavanaugh had never been sick in his life and at no time was confined to his bed. On Friday night he retired as usual and was found dead in the morning by his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Bowman, with whom he resided. Mr. Cavanaugh had been a resident of Chicago for forty-five years. He came to Chicago first in 1840, and was the foreman of a section of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He left six children of a family of twelve, and thirty-two grandchildren. Mr. Cavanaugh was a native of Couty Mayo, Ireland. He came to America in 1825. The funeral services will be held at St. Malachy's Church at 9 o'clock today.

Masons to Meet at Rock Island.

The Grand Commandery Knights Templar and Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons will hold their annual meetings in Rock Island, Ill., on Aug. 13 to 18, and the Chicago Commanderies of St. George and St. Godfrey have arranged for a special train over the Burlington to leave Chicago tonight at 11 o'clock. The meetings will have a special interest because of the opening of the new Masonic home in Rock Island.

BUY PART OF WAR LOAN.

LOCAL BANKS RECEIVE ALLOTMENT OF BRITISH BONDS.

Northern Trust Company Is Awarded £128,700 and First National 60 Per Cent of Its Subscription — United States Now a Creditor Instead of a Debtor Nation—Cash Wheat and Corn Make Gains—Fair Activity Exists in Wholesale Lines.

Two of the Chicago banks, as stated during last week, invested money in the new British war loan. The Northern Trust company asked for £200,000, and received notice that it had been awarded £128,700. The subscription was placed in London, and probably is to be added to the £6,000,000 which was announced as having been allotted on the subscriptions in this country. The First National, which subscribed for an amount between £100,000 and £110,000 through the New York syndicate, will get 60 per cent. It is not usual for Chicago banks to take any part in operations of this kind, and the action of the two institutions in doing so is further evidence of the good financial condition of the West and of Western banks at the present time.

Local banks have invested money in foreign countries in different ways recently in large amounts. One of the large Chicago banks has bought lots of English consols in London frequently. Besides this it has purchased Russian and Mexican bonds, both of which have yielded good returns on the investment. A remunerative field for operations of this character has been in Germany. Early in the summer, when there was some apprehension of a panic in Berlin and money was needed there, overtures were made to several leading Chicago banks for loans. At least one bank placed money for several months' time in Berlin. Others have kept large balances in Berlin and London since the stringency in the foreign money markets has been pronounced.

The allotment of a large part of the British war loan to subscribers in this country calls attention anew to the fact that the United States has become a creditor instead of a debtor nation. It is shipping millions of dollars of its vast amounts of gold to Europe, and the shipments are not sent abroad to liquidate indebtedness. During the extensive gold movement from here to Europe in 1893 alarm was excited because of the loss of the metal. This year the exports up to last week were special transactions, largely in the nature of loans to foreign bankers. Last week they represented a payment on account for the British war bonds. The subsequent installments will have to be sent abroad in the same way. This will call for further large shipments. Bankers with important New York connections say that the money sent abroad as loans will be returned to this country this fall, and that the imports then may be larger than the exports have been.

Four great European countries—England, Germany, Russia, and France—want gold, and they can obtain it only from this country. The United States has much of it to spare, and the rates of interest abroad are high in order that large amounts may be attracted there.

Trade Conditions Improving.

The general trade situation is showing a slight improvement. The merchant class as a whole agree that dullness and depression are rather less in evidence than a few weeks ago, and that all the indications apparent at this time point to a pronounced state of business activity as soon as the hot months are out of the way. In many instances the position of buyer and seller is reversed. The latter is now exercising the caution heretofore shown by the former. An equalization of values has had considerable to do with bringing the two interests nearer together than they have formerly been.

Dry goods lines are awakening from the conditions of summer lethargy which have ruled for a month or so except in the few strictly seasonable articles. Just at present all summer goods are moving with phenomenal activity and making up for the discouragingly slow movement earlier in the season.

The anthracite coal trade shows as yet but slight improvement in demand, weather conditions keeping down any interest on the part of buyers. The companies, however, are maintaining prices well and are holding down the output. The July figures show a decrease of 500,000 tons compared with same month last year.

Fall orders in boots and shoes are numerically much larger. Work at the factories is perhaps three or four weeks behind hand, as everything has been tardy this season. The jobbers are now consoling themselves with the thought that many of the merchants who, ordinarily, buy direct from the manufacturer have delayed so long that they will not venture this policy this year, fearing that they will be unable to get their goods in time. This makes the prospect good for a great deal of buying out of stock, which is, of course, what the jobbers like. Retail trade for the month of July compares more than favorably with the Julys of former years, and shows less decrease from the trade of May and June than is usual. This is due, no doubt primarily, to the late appearance of spring and summer weather.

Agreement Among Drug Dealers.

Consumptive demand in drug lines is about normal, the larger requirements being for later delivery. August is expected to be a generally better month than July, though the latter showed good results. A tripartite agreement between proprietors, wholesalers and retailers, governing supplies and prices has just been put into effect. Its operation is expected to cut off the "cutter" and make the general trade more stable as to prices. All Chicago jobbers are a party to it. Values changed somewhat during the week. Quinine advanced 2c per ounce all around, being marked up by both American and foreign houses. Bulk in 100 ounce tins is now 36c regular, with now and then an outside lot available at 35c. All holders are firm in their views and are not offering much at any price. There is a good trade in paints and colors, everything in this line having moved fairly for an August week.

The window glass market is without new features of importance. Stocks in jobbers' hands are large, more particularly of double thick, and this branch of the trade is in hopes that the opening of the blast will be delayed. Trade is not active, but is expected to pick up during the next few weeks. It is difficult to tell whether a general start at the factories will be made in September. The combine is short of supplies and said not to have enough to fill existing contracts; hence its wish to start soon. At a meeting in Buffalo of the jobbers of both the West and East some time this week, probably Wednesday, the entire supply and demand situation will be canvassed.

The Furniture Worker, which is printing a special bi-monthly edition for the Paris exposition in the interest of American-made goods, reports an active trade in this line and cites the fact that exports in this line increased from $2,897,740 during the first ten months of the fiscal year 1899 to $3,312,126 during the same period of the current fiscal year.

Iron and Steel says: "The tone of the finished steel market shows improvement. Bars have advanced $2.00 per ton. Published quotations are the same as a week ago, but concessions are no longer attainable, or if attainable at all to a much scantier degree. Reports from traveling salesmen in iron and steel throughout the West, moreover, are in firm accord upon the subject of the American farmer and his aptitude this year for making extensive purchases. The crop damages are more and more restricted, and more and more compensated for by higher prices, and by larger crops of products other than wheat. Melters are beginning to view the present prices of pig iron with a show of equanimity. Quotations have to them a fairer look than prices three months old. But the situation is not wholly free from perplexity. There are no assurances in the minds of buyers that the end has come. This clogs a resumption of contracts for future delivery. The melters show willingness, even, in some instances, eagerness, to buy, but their judgment holds them back till the market presents proofs of stability. The one fact of leading importance is a severe restriction of output. Furnaces are blowing out in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys in large numbers and in the Chicago district three of the six furnaces which have been running on foundry iron—the two Bay View furnaces and the Mayville—have deadened their fires indefinitely. One or two others may blow out soon. The effect of this heavy curtailment of production remains to be seen. Each dollar taken off the price of pig iron now slaughters many furnaces."

Cash Wheat Is Higher.

Wheat gained about 1c the first five days of the week, with fluctuations within the narrow range of 1⅝c, but lost nearly all the advance Saturday in spite of a government report on spring wheat conditions indicating a total yield variously estimated from 477,000,000 bu to 490,000,000 bu. Theoretically the report was considered bullish, but private estimates of 50,000,000 bu more for the northwestern States, weakness in Liverpool, a sharp decline in corn, and general dullness of trade were too much for the market to stand. The strengthening factors earlier in the week were first a higher Liverpool market, prices there being affected by wet harvest weather. An equally potent factor, though to some extent a consequence of the first, was a strong foreign demand, both for cash and futures. Engagements here, at Duluth, and at the seaboard amounted to around 1,000,000 bu on each of several days, the total for the week being about 4,400,000 bu, the seaboard alone reporting 2,800,000 bu. The export demand on Friday was sufficient to steady the local market in the face of a sharp decline at Liverpool on a better turn of the weather, and at the close, with the government report still an uncertain quantity, there had been a net gain from the previous Saturday of 1c, or of ½c less than the best advance for the week. Closing prices Saturday were only ½c higher.

Primary receipts continued heavy, amounting to 6,224,000 bu for the week, compared with 3,652,000 bu for the same week last year, but they were a little more offset in the minds of speculators, by the export taking. The fact that primary shipments were also much heavier than those of last year was popularly considered as a proof that the demand for the new winter wheat by millers was keen enough to take care of the increased receipts, which the bulls still hope will fall off soon. The shipments for the week were 3,848,000 bu to 1,843,000 bu last year.

Corn declined ¾c early in the week and then built up a slow advance of 2c on hot and dry weather in Kansas and Nebraska, which were believed to threaten serious damage to late corn. The government report, however, was a disappointment to bulls, showing a decline of only 12 points in July, and induced heavy liquidation Saturday, so that the close for the week was:

WHEAT.	Closed Aug. 4, 1900.	Range for the week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Aug. 12, 1899.
Aug.	74	74 @ 75⅝	75	....
Sept.	75	75¼@ 76⅞	75¼	70⅞
Oct.	....	75⅝@ 77⅛	76¼	....
CORN.				
Aug.	37¼	37⅜-¾@ 40	38½	31⅛
Sept.	38-⅛	37¾@ 39⅝	38	30⅞
OATS.				
Aug.	20⅝	21-¼@ 22	21½	20⅛
Sept.	21⅜	21⅛@ 22⅜	21⅞	19⅝
MESS PORK.				
Sept.	11.85	11.60 @12.00	11.60	8.30
LARD.				
Sept.	6.80	6.65-67½@6.87½	6.67½	5.25
Oct.	6.82½-5	6.70 @6.92½	6.72½	5.30
SHORT RIBS.				
Sept.	7.07½-10	7.02½-5@7.22½	7.05	5.05
Oct.	7.05	7.00 @7.17½	7.00	5.07½

The movement of wheat, corn, and oats for the week, with comparisons, is shown below:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	6,412,306	2,409,657	4,493,049
Previous week	5,519,380	3,243,413	3,872,468
Same week 1899	3,652,709	3,540,306	3,363,461
Primary shipments	3,819,463	4,753,806	2,130,883
Previous week	2,642,543	4,233,206	1,777,187
Same week 1899	1,843,160	4,743,144	2,952,202
Eastern clearances	1,150,244	2,100,188	634,365
Previous week	1,278,195	3,186,281	1,037,295
Same week 1899	1,776,233	4,594,649	892,753

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

111000	Atch gen 4s..101	5000	Met W S.... 97
5000	B&O 4s........100	30000	Mex C 1st inc 25¼
2000	do 3½s........94⅛	10000	Mex Int con 4s........86@86¼
27000	B&O SW div 3½s......86⅝@86¾	3000	NYC&MC 3½s 95¼
3000	C of Ga con 5s......92	10000	N&W con 4s........97⅝@97¾
25000	C of N J gen 5s........121¼	25000	NP 4s.103⅛@104
1000	CPac gtd 3½s .. 82	30000	NPc gen 3s.65⅝@65¾
1000	C&O gen 4½s 99⅝	1000	Rdg gen 4s... 87⅝
1000	CB&Q Ill div 3½s........102⅝	10000	StL&IM gen 5s........110¾
1000	CB&Q Neb ex 4s........111	17000	do 4s........79
2000	EWG con 1st 5s........116	2000	StL&SW 1st 4s........89½
10000	GH&SA M&P div 5s........99¾	35000	do 2d 4s.58⅛@59
10000	HV 1st 4½s..106⅝	10000	SPac 4s........78⅝
3000	L&N unfd 4s 98⅛	5000	So R R 1st 5s.108⅞
68000	MK&T 2d 4s........66⅛@66⅝	15000	TCJ&R deb 6s101
		2000	UPac 1st 4s........105⅛@105⅜
		5000	Wis C gen 4s 88⅝

Total sales, $496,000.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Cherokee, Chippewa.
CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Australia, Whitaker, Kaliyuga, Amazon.
ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Coal: Rome, Chicago. Light: Roman, Escanaba.
TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Allegheny, Our Son, Uganda, Traveler, Manhattan.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Andaste, Mills, Schlesinger, Presley, Redington.
ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Ore: Scranton, Maida, Matoa, Lake Erie ports.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Myles, Haskell. Up—Nipigon and consorts.
EAST TAWAS, Mich.—Sheltered—Kendall, Troy, Albany, Clarion, Sultana, Oom Paul, Cariboo.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Seneca, Hennepin, Plymouth. Cleared—Coal—Gribbir, Port Colborne.
SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Mercur. Cleared—Manila, Duluth; Mariska, Magna, Malietoa, Two Harbors.
HARBOR BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—St. Paul, Folsom, Mitchell, Page, Hickox, Hall, Noyes, Oregon, Foster, Packer, Abercorn, Montpelier, Canton, Jackson.
ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Rube Richards, May Richards, Helvetia, Cumberland, Redington. Cleared—Rust, C. C. Barnes, Raleigh, Tokio, Clyde, Tampa, Saxon, Ira Owen, Lake Erie ports; Hadley, Chicago; Pickands, Elk Rapids.
DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Morse, Bessemer, Caledonia, Polynesia, Reis, Emory Owen, Aurania, Tacoma, Irong King and consort, S. O. Co. Schuylkill, Mohawk, Algonquin, Gettysburg, Northern Queen, Cranage, Williams, Lindsay, Wall, Fedora, Aurora. Departed—Ericsson, Palmer, John Hill, Gratwick [wood], Moravia, James Hill, Lake Erie, ore; Northern Light, Buffalo, flour; Cormorant, Norris, Lake Erie, lumber; Bielman, Lackawanna, Appomattox, Santiago, Oscoda, Stephenson, Antrim, Harper, Two Harbors, light.
MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Harlem, 1:30 a. m.; Havana, 4; Vanderbilt, 5:40; Queen of West, 8:10; Hudson, 11:10; Helena, 12:50 p. m.; Juniata, 3:30; Trevor and consort, 4; Reynolds, 5:20; Kalkaska and consort, Manitou, 6:10. Down—Manchester, 10 last night; Sparta, 1:30 a. m.; Edwards, Golden Age, 3; Wilbur, 3:10; Cambria, 7; Victory, Constitution, 7:30; Pasadena, 8:30; Stafford and consorts, Jewett, 9; Ravenscraig, 9:10; Quito and consort, 10; Marquette, 11:10; Choctaw, 11:30; Omaha, 11:40; Newaygo and consort, 1:40 p. m.; Prince, 3:30. Wind southeast, fresh, clear.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Aurania, Gilchrist, Preston, Ford, 10 last night; Ralph, Harold, 11; John Owen, 3:30 a. m.; Joliet, Carrington, 4:30; Gates, 7; Buffalo, 9; Northwind, Venezuela, Abyssinia, 9; Livingstone, 11:20; Masaba, Maia, Amaranth, noon; John Mitchell, Manitoba, 1 p. m.; Black, 2; Neshoto, 5:30; Volunteer, 8:30. Down—Outhwaite, Barr, Wawatam, Charles Eddy, midnight; Strong, Commodore, 2 a. m.; Empire City, 2:30; Claira, Rose, Boscobel, Buckeye State, 4; Troy, Codorus, Spencer, Amboy, 6:30; Schoolcraft, Bourke, Nester, Keweenaw, Russia, Grecian, Norwalk, 8:20; Drake, Case, Centurion, City of Genoa, 10:20; Orinoco, Granada, 11:20; Eureka, 12:30 p. m.; Auburn, Northland, 1:40; Fairbairn, 5; Packer, 5:40; Edenborn, 6:20; Carlo, 6:40.
DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Iron Age and consort, 9:50 last night; Roby, 11; Waldo, 11:20; Republic, 11:30; Langdon, 11:50; Lyon, 12:20 a. m.; Mount Clemens, 12:40; Corona, 1; Rochester, 1:10; Lagonda, 1:40; Crescent City, North Star, 2; Saginaw and barge, 2:40; Maine and barges, 3; Gilbert, 3:10; Avon, Wade, 3:40; Manhattan, 4:20; Elwood, 5:30; Yale, 6:20; Brazil, Thomas Palmer, 6:40; Kirby, Hartnell, 7:30; Oliver, 7:40; Smith No. 1 and consorts, Cadillac, Scott, 7:50; Angeline, Nimick, Tyrone, 8; Swain, Cobb, 8:30; Roman, 9:20; Sheriffs, Mowatt, noon; Saugatuck, Columbian, 12:40 p. m.; Fitzgerald, Iosco, Jeanette, 1:40; Roma, 2:50; John Ketcham, 3; Argonaut, 4; Waverly, 5:20; Maritana, 5:50; Nyanza, 6; Arabia, 6:40; Yakima, Merrimac, Peshtigo, Connelly Bros., 7; Wetmore, Brunette, Maunaloa, Manda, 8. Down—Whitaker, 9 last night; Vulcan, 10; Huron City and barges, 11; Miami and barges, 12:10 a. m.; Italia, Amazon, Kaliyuga, 1:10; Whitney, Empire State, Wilhelm and consorts, 3:40; Rosedale, 4; Uganda, Yogen, 4:50; Eldn-Mere, Celtic, 7; Ida E., Bessie, 7:30; P. M. No. 5, 9:20; Presque Isle, 10; Egan, 10:40; Superior City, 11; Faustin, noon; Winslow and barges, Gneuch, Locke, 12:40 p. m.; Pope, 1:40; Valiant, Peter Coates, 2:30; Harvey Brown, 2:40; Brittain and oil barge, 3; Armenia and consort, London, 3:50; Faxton and barge, 5; Chisholm, 5:10; Siemens, 5:20; Linn, Bryn Mawr, Elphicke, 6:40; Susquehanna, 7:30; German, Northern Wave, 8:10.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—C. Tower, Oceanica, Buffalo; Denver, Erie. Merchandise—George N. Orr, Depot Harbor; Milwaukee, Ramapo, Seneca, Montana, Buffalo; City of Traverse, Duluth. Lumber, etc.—Resumption, Ford River; C. J. Magill, Manistique; T. Moss, M. F. Butters, Menominee; W. J. Carter, H. B. Pereue, M. Marshall, Manistee; P. Sawyer, Boyne City. Light—Winnipeg, Minnedosa, Kingston. Salt—E. S. Tice, Manistee.

Cleared—Merchandise—Tuscarora, Boston, Commodore, Buffalo; Conestoga, Fairport. Grain—Phenix, Midland; Lansing, Buffalo. Light—R. C. Wente, M. Marshall, W. J. Carter, Manistee; York State, Manistique.

BUDGET OF 56TH CONGRESS.

Appropriation Committees of Senate and House of Representatives Publish List of Department Expenses.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared and published at the end of each session of Congress under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House has been completed for the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress by Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Courts, chief clerks, respectively, of the committees. A summary of the appropriations shows the grand total of $710,150,862. The details by bills are as follows:

Agricultural	$ 4,025,500
Army	114,220,095
Diplomatic	1,771,168
District of Columbia	7,577,309
Fortifications	7,383,628
Indian	8,197,989
Legislative	24,175,652
Military academy	674,306
Naval	65,140,916
Pension	145,245,230
Postoffice	113,658,238
River and harbor	500,000
Sundry civil	65,310,915
Deficiency appropriation	13,688,330
Miscellaneous appropriations	3,802,301
Permanent appropriation	132,712,220
Grand total	$710,150,862

In addition to the specific appropriations made contracts are authorized to be entered into for increase of the naval establishment and for various public works throughout the country, requiring future appropriations by Congress in the aggregate sum of $58,440,374.

DRY GOODS EMPLOYES' PICNIC.

Thousands Attend the Outing at Long Lake—German Federation at Kuhn's Park.

The first annual picnic of the dry goods employés of Chicago was held at Long Lake on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad yesterday. Fully 5,000 people were present. The first train for the picnic grounds left the Union depot at 8:30 o'clock and the next two hours trains left at intervals of thirty minutes, each one crowded with pleasure-seekers. The opening exercises commenced at 1 o'clock and consisted of selections by the American Military Band and Orchestra, and addresses of welcome by F. Kuhagen, President of the Association of Dry Goods Employés of Chicago; and A. Sweltzer, chairman of the Reception committee.

An elaborate program of athletic events, amusements, voting contests, and dances was carried out, over $2,000 in prizes having been donated by leading business firms of Chicago.

The German-American federation held its first annual picnic yesterday afternoon and evening at Kuhn's Park. Nearly 5,000 persons attended the outing. August Wendel, President of the federation, delivered a short address. He reviewed the history of the organization and told of its benefits.

DOLLAR WHEAT IS NEAR.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CERTAIN OF HIGH PRICE.

American Crop Is Short and Good Times at Home, with the Increased Foreign Demand, Make the Grain Valuable—Corn May Be Cheaper, but if Fed to Stock Will Prove Profitable—Meat Exports Bound to Increase, Despite Exclusion Laws.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.

"We will have dollar wheat before the end of the year," was the confident prediction of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson today. The Secretary has been making a careful study of domestic and foreign demand for wheat this year, and, in view of the crop estimates which his experts have made, he looks for rising prices. When asked for his opinion in regard to the crop outlook and the probable prices of agricultural products during the present year the Secretary said:

Secretary Wilson Predicts Dollar Wheat This Year.

"The outlook for good prices was never better. We have a shortage in the American wheat crop this year which will probably amount to 100,000,000 bushels in all. This alone would serve to make the present yield more valuable.

"There are additional reasons, however, which incline me to believe that wheat will make a marked advance before the end of the present year. The primary cause for an advance is the condition and outlook for the home market. There is unexampled prosperity throughout the country today, and the prospects are that the present year will be a record-breaker. This has been instanced, perhaps, in our enormous export of manufactured goods of various descriptions, while the trade balance is all our way.

"But our home market is and will continue to be the greatest wheat market in the world. This year the demand for the great bulk of our crop is at home, and the people have the money with which to pay for whatever breadstuffs they desire. Not only will our people be the best fed people in the world during the present year, as they have been in years past, but they will be better fed than they ever have been. They have plenty of money to buy all the wheat they want for bread, and will have flour left over for cake if they want it."

"Hard times directly affect the price of wheat by decreasing the demand, and at the same time cut off the consumption by decreasing the buying power of the people," continued Secretary Wilson. "For example, the consumption of wheat and wheat flour in this country in 1894 fell to 3.41 bushels per inhabitant. In 1896 it increased to 4.78, and in 1898 it was 4.21, while last year it increased to 5.95 per capita. This year the consumption of wheat per capita will go above last year and probably will be nearer seven than six bushels, because this year the people are better able to buy than ever before, as the mills and factories are going everywhere, and labor is receiving more general and generous employment than ever before.

Good Times Increase the Flour Demand.

"Moreover, the farmers themselves are getting good prices for all their products and will not be forced to stint themselves in their food supplies and in their buying as formerly. The shortage and the increased domestic demand will make foreign countries who buy wheat pay more, and the price must advance."

"Then would you advise farmers who have wheat on hand not to sell?" was asked.

"That, of course, is a matter that each man must decide for himself."

Continuing, Secretary Wilson said he thought there would be little or no rise in the price of corn, but on the contrary lower prices may be expected for this cereal. He said:

"The corn crop this year is unusually large. Perhaps there never has been a better prospect for corn at this time of the year in the country. The large supply will mean lower prices. When money is plenty and prosperity is general the demand is always for the higher grade of foodstuffs. Our people will eat more wheat bread and less corn bread than usual this year.

"It is true that prices for both wheat and corn may temporarily be affected by the falling off of the market in the East, but this trouble can be only temporary, as the demand for flour is there and is increasing steadily."

Farmers Advised to Feed Corn to the Stock.

"It probably will be advisable for our farmers to feed much of their corn this year into sheep, horses, cattle, and hogs," continued Secretary Wilson, "as the price of meat is high and the outlook for a continuous demand for our meat product both at home and abroad is excellent. Germany can exclude our meat on whatever pretext she pleases, but if she is going to feed meat to her soldiers in China she must buy it in Chicago. Moreover, our meat is the best in the world.

"With the stimulus which our foreign commerce is getting and the introduction of our manufactured goods into other markets the home demand for all food products must grow and steadily increase. Moreover, we may look for an increase in the average price of our farm products from this time on for the same reason."

"Do you see any cause for apprehension of worse conditions or an unfavorable turn?"

"No, prosperity pervades all classes and conditions of society in the United States. The people are pretty well aware of this and wish it to continue."

The Secretary then added, after a pause: "Of course, it is all in the people's hands. If they think they are growing rich too fast and are too well fed and too prosperous they have a remedy. Mr. Bryan has a panacea for good times and will remedy them in short order, if they desire him to do so."

OBITUARY.

GEORGE L. WARD, Chicago, one of the best known Masons in the city, died at his residence, 200 Huron street, yesterday of locomotor ataxia. For several years Mr. Ward was connected in an official capacity with several of the Masonic bodies of Chicago. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the St. Bernard Commandery of the Corinthian Chapter; he was connected with the Oriental Consistory, and was a member of the Mystic Shrine. During the administration of Hempstead Washburne Mr. Ward was connected with the building department of the city. Mr. Ward was born in Hamilton, Canada, in 1850. He came to Chicago when he was 19 years old and resided here until his death. For the last few years he has not been engaged in active business. Mr. Ward was a single man. His funeral will be held in the Commandery Hall on floor 18, Masonic Temple, on Wednesday. Interment at Rosehill.

CHARLES WILLARD COOK, Odebolt, Ia., died at his residence on Aug. 11, aged 68 years. Mr. Cook, was born in Haddam, Conn. When he was 21 years of age he removed to Chicago, then a city of 8,000 inhabitants, and engaged in the stone business. He made his home in Chicago until 1869, when failing health caused him to sell his business and go abroad. He built the first row of stone houses on the West Side at Washington boulevard and Willard place, buildings which still bear his name. He removed to Sac County, Ia., after his return from Europe and continued to reside there until his death. The funeral will be held at Graceland tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock.

O. F. O'SHAUGHNESSEY, Chicago, died yesterday morning at his residence, 6552 Ellis avenue. Mr. O'Shaughnessey was a musician of recognized ability and had many friends in this city among musical and literary people. His childhood was spent in London. He was a member of the crew of the confederate ship Alabama. Members of his family have been prominent in British political and governmental circles. The funeral will be held on Wednesday at 2 p. m.

FOR MONUMENT TO INGERSOLL.

Citizens of His Native Town Plan Splendid Memorial to the Famous Agnostic—Receiving Donations.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 12.—The Ingersoll Memorial association has decided that the monument to be erected in memory of the great agnostic shall be a bronze statue of heroic size on a granite base. Although not much publicity has yet been given to the work, contributions continue to come in in encouraging numbers from admirers of the famous Peorian in this country and in Europe, and it is now certain that a monument can be erected in this city which, in the opinion of the projectors, will be in all respects worthy of the man.

DIFFER AS TO THE LOCKSTEP.

Wardens of the Joliet Penitentiary and Pontiac Reformatory Take Opposite Views of Discipline.

The officials of Sing Sing, the greatest prison in the country, have decided against the lockstep, and the famous prison walk is to be abolished in that institution.

"Speaking from my experience as warden both at Joliet and Chester," said Warden Murphy, "I believe the lockstep is necessary, and should not be discontinued. At Chester the prisoners were walked in double files, while at Joliet the lockstep is in usage. The statement that it is a source of discomfort to the prisoners in hot weather is ridiculous. The necessity of keeping the proper step keeps the men quite a distance from each other. That is one of the many good features of the walk. With the men just so far apart it is possible for a guard to watch the whole line, and prevent whispering or the passing of an article from one to another. Many conspiracies among convicts are prevented by this one point."

The lockstep is not in use in the reformatory for boys at Pontiac. There the boys are drilled in military companies, with a Colonel in command and a full complement of officers. Superintendent Torrence grew enthusiastic in talking of his system. He said:

"I find the boys take an ardent interest in the drill during their exercise hours, while the lockstep would meet with mutiny and discontent. The beneficial effects of the drill were shown during the Spanish-American war and the present trouble in the Philippines.

"During the Spanish-American war over 200 of our boys enlisted in the various regiments that were sent out, and not one was rejected. Many were given commands, and distinguished themselves. For the Philippine war fifty of our paroled boys presented themselves at Fort McCrook for enlistment in the Thirty-ninth Infantry. Of these but eight were rejected, and of the forty-two who went to the islands more than half have since been appointed non-commissioned officers."

ODD GAIT LEADS TO ARREST.

Colored Man Accused of a $1,500 Burglary Two Years Ago—Denies Guilt.

The peculiar walk of a colored man giving his name as Marshal Thomas Davis, but who the police believe is Albert Sims, wanted in several States on the charge of burglary, caused his arrest yesterday afternoon.

Two years ago the house of Emil Schaefer, brother of the Deputy Coroner, at 1098 Warren avenue, was broken into by a burglar and $1,500 worth of plunder was taken. On the night of the burglary the Deputy Coroner was visiting his brother, and had seen a colored man with a peculiar walk lounging about the premises. Later a man of the name of Albert Sims was sentenced in Cincinnati for burglary. He was identified by Schaefer. A year ago he broke jail and escaped.

Schaefer was in Garfield Park with his brother when his attention was attracted by the peculiar walk of a man who passed them.

"There's Sims," said the Deputy Coroner. "That walk, I would know it among a thousand." The police were called and the man was locked up. He says his name is Marshal Thomas Davis and that he is a resident of Chicago.

KNOCKS HOLDUP MAN DOWN.

George Coffey Surprises Louis Marcette, Who Tries to Rob Him—Loses Valuables on Elevated Train.

Louis Marcette placed a revolver at George Coffey's head last night and ordered him to hand over his valuables. Instead of complying Coffey struck Marcette and knocked him down. He quickly regained his feet and dashed up State street, with his intended victim in close pursuit.

Near Peck court Marcette turned and ran into a long hallway, while Coffey stood guard over the only open entrance and shouted for the police. Detective Ullmicher heard the shouts, ran to the spot, and arrested Marcette.

W. B. Bool, 71 East Forty-seventh street, reported to the Hyde Park Police Station last night that a grip containing jewelry worth $500 had been either lost or stolen from him while riding on a South Side elevated car.

TRAINS BRING DEATH TO TWO.

Unknown Laborers Walking Between the Rails Are Thrown Under Engine's Wheels and Killed.

The mangled body of a man whose name is thought to be Jacob Mickie was found yesterday morning alongside the Chicago and Northwestern railroad tracks at Armitage avenue. Both legs were cut off at the knees. The remains were removed to Mee & Dobson's undertaking rooms on Milwaukee avenue. The man is about 40 years old and was dressed like a laborer. In his pocket was found a small book with the name of Jacob Mickie written in it.

An unidentified man was run down and killed by a Chicago and Eastern Illinois train at Sag Bridge, near Lemont, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He evidently did not hear the train. The engineer reversed his engine, but was not in time to avoid running the man down.

ILLINOIS CORN CROP SAVED.

Heavy Showers in the Central Portion of the State Put an End to the Drought.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12.—Heavy showers in central Illinois have saved the corn crop, which was threatened with destruction by the hot, dry weather. The drought in this vicinity was broken early this morning by the fall of .56 inch of rain, and this has been followed by a number of good showers and a drop of about 15° in the temperature. The farmers are rejoicing at the central Illinois assembly at Mechanicsburg, a special praise meeting being held tonight.

COLOMBIA IN GREAT DISORDER.

Heavy Rebel Losses Reported and Disease Resembling the Bubonic Plague Appears.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 12.—There was heavy fighting last week south of Carthagena, Colombia, according to mail advices from Colon today. The rebels lost heavily and retreated.

Heavy Floods in Montana.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 12.—The present deluge along the Yellowstone River, between Glendive and Billings, on the Northern Pacific railway, is the worst known in this section. Two steel bridges were wrecked and about twelve fills washed out.

Furnaces Lighted at Muncie, Ind.

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 12.—Fires were lighted under the big continuous tanks of the Maring, Hart & Over window glass factories of the American Glass company today, preparatory for the general resumption that occurs on Sept. 1.

Readjustment of Affairs OF Price, McCormick & Co.

A large majority in amount of the creditors of Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co., having deposited their claims with the Trustees under the Plan and Readjustment Agreement, dated July 5th, 1900, the said plan and readjustment agreement is hereby declared effective.

Notice is hereby given that the remaining claims may be desposited up to and including August 18th, 1900, after which date claims will only be received upon such terms as may be fixed by the Trustees.

Dated New York, August 6, 1900.
JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
Trustees.
S. S. CONOVER, Secretary, 14 Nassau St., New York.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Counsel.

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YIELDS NO ALASKA LAND.

UNITED STATES AGREES ONLY TO FIX A TEMPORARY LINE.

Secretary of State Hay Gives Details of the Agreement with Canada—Dominion Is Given Control of but a Small Part of the Vast Territory Claimed, and That Rule Must End with a Permanent Settlement — Present Arrangement Averts a Clash.

Sunapee Lake, N. H., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Hay, who is spending his vacation here, has given his views to a newspaper correspondent regarding the Alaskan boundary question. He would not consent to be interviewed, but he talked freely, and the following expresses his views of the dispute:

It can be stated there has been no cession of territory to Canada under the provisional boundary just completed in accordance with the terms of the modus vivendi, and there can be none. Nor has anything been said, done, or agreed to by the representatives of the United States before, during, or since the location of the provisional boundary to weaken the claim of the United States. It is a mere temporary line, devised for the practical working of the two governments in their administration, policing, collection of tariff duties, etc., of the territory, until the boundary finally is determined.

The modus vivendi was entered into because of the refusal of the Canadian Commissioners to accept any settlement or adjustment except one that this government felt would deprive it of territory to which it had a perfectly sound title.

Canada Claims Chief Passes.

The contention of Canada was that the boundary followed the continental coast line ten marine leagues inland, jumping from headland to headland. This would have given the Dominion control of all water access to the gold fields by the Dalton trail, White Pass, and Chilkoot Pass, control of all the Lynn Canal, and of Dyea and Skaguay.

The United States contended for the line on all the recent maps which followed the windings or sinuosities of the coast, put the Lynn Canal in American territory, and gave to the United States Dyea, Skaguay, and Porcupine Creek. The United States felt that it had a substantial case and could hold its claim.

Canada wanted to compromise and suggested its willingness to abandon its claim to Dyea and Skaguay, if the United States would only permit it to have Pyramid Harbor, so it could have a tidal entry to the Yukon region. The United States held that compromise was out of the question, as its boundary line was the correct one.

Arbitration Plan Rejected.

Canada in its desire to get a port of entry then offered to arbitrate. Arbitration would have meant, in the first place, an admission of the United States that there was a flaw in its contention, and, in the second place, would have led to a compromise, and the permanent boundary yet to be fixed would have been run somewhere between the Canadian and American lines. Thus Canada would have got what it wanted—a deep water harbor on the Lynn Canal.

To this Secretary Hay would not consent, believing the claim of the United States admitted of no question, and as a matter of fact the last reply of the United States, presented to Great Britain by Ambassador Choate months ago, was so strong and convincing in support of the American contention that it has never been answered, and State department officials believe the boundary experts of Great Britain and Canada will not be able to answer it to their own benefit.

Averts Clash with England.

But, in the meantime, while the United States was standing out for its territory, a portion of which Canada wanted to get by calling for arbitration of a question that was not possible of arbitration, something had to be done to ease the tension at these southern gateways to the Klondike. No one would desired a fight between England and the United States over the Klondike gold diggings, and yet the embers of war were smoldering there.

Canada's claims, somewhat shifty and altered from time to time, were supported by all the public men of the Dominion, and were made in the hope of getting a deep water harbor, and the United States purposed holding the ground. The United States government sent troops to Dyea and Skaguay. Canada had mounted police in both places. Canadian police were on the streets of Dyea and Skaguay daily, and in one of the places Canada had a government office. It was a sort of no man's land, or rather, a land with a dual government.

Disputes were constantly arising. An armed conflict over the enforcement of law or the maintenance of order might arise at any hour. Therefore, to remove the danger of conflict the modus vivendi was entered into. It provided for a line to be fixed by an officer of the United States coast survey, and a Canadian astronomer at each of the points at which the disputed country could be entered.

New Boundary Only Temporary.

Thus it was not a complete or continuous line from Yukon or Canadian territory on the east to United States territory on the west, but lines indicated by monuments at the White Pass, the Chilkoot Pass, and along the Klehenni, or Klehini River and Porcupine Creek, north of the Indian village of Klukwan, these lines only being drawn at places where access could be had into the country beyond. It was to be merely a temporary working boundary for the time being, so each country should know where it could exercise its authority so long as the arrangement lasted.

In the drawing of this line Canada was put entirely out of the Lynn Canal; driven away from Pyramid harbor, from Dyea and Skaguay. The Indian town of Klukwan, which Canada claimed, was taken in as American territory. Instead of having a tidewater port of entry, Canada was deprived of even canal navigation into the Klondike.

When the extent of concessions made by Canada and the United States is compared it is discovered that Canada has conceded more than 100 miles and the United States not more than ten miles, and nothing that the United States has done has vitiated or weakened its claim, which even now is being pressed.

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GORDON DEFENDS HIS ACTS

POSTMASTER WRITES ON PROMOTION OF EMPLOYES.

Declares That the Civil Service Rules Nowhere Attempt to Govern Advancement, but That Notwithstanding This He Gives Up Prerogative to Recommend Such Changes and Orders Competitive Examinations—Denies Discrimination.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your articles of the 8th and 9th instants about promotions in the postoffice do an injustice to a number of capable and conscientious employés and are in error in regard to the local promotion rules and the civil service regulations.

A public officer cannot object to reasonable criticism, but it seems cruel to publicly brand as unworthy a number of persons whose only offense is that they happen to have deserved promotion.

From the definite nature of the statements in the articles, it seems clear that the utmost reliance is placed upon the correctness of the information furnished by some anonymous head of a department. Who this person is makes but little difference, and had he confined himself to legitimate criticism of the system no fault could have been found with him, but when a person who gives no name attacks innocent and efficient employés by name it is time to set out the facts and to leave the public to judge the merits of the respective cases.

Two leading ideas are at the bottom of the articles and upon the right understanding of these ideas the whole case rests.

First, it is assumed that the civil service law has been violated. And second, it is assumed that the local rules of the Promotion board have been ruthlessly set aside.

As to the first point, permit me to say that the civil service rules nowhere attempt to govern promotions, and that under both the civil service rules and the postal laws and regulations all promotions are made on the recommendation of the postmaster.

As to the second point, permit me to say that the postmaster voluntarily and without any suggestion from above or below gave up his right to personally recommend these promotions and arranged for a competitive test to decide who are best fitted for advancement. The Board of Promotion was established to make the tests, and promotions to all places except places of executive and financial responsibility are made from the lists furnished by the Board of Promotion.

The postmaster is charged with violating the civil service rules, and yet the facts, which can be verified on investigation, show that he has voluntarily given up his prerogative and submitted the question of promotion to a board expressly appointed to test the merits of the employés.

The postmaster, acting within his legal and moral rights, for two reasons reserves the privilege of making recommendations for promotions to places of an executive or financial character, first, because the postmaster is responsible to the department for the proper management of the postoffice, and second because he is under bond of $450,000 to account for all the funds entrusted to him.

In respect to the reasons which were operative in the making of changes in the executive or financial force, it is, of course, open to any one to question the judgment of the postmaster in particular cases, but I have yet to find an instance where it has been pointed out that any one promoted has been without ability to perform his duties or has not been of first rate moral character. The changes in the executive force have been comparatively few in number, as any one can find out by examining the rosters of the postoffice. With one exception the heads of divisions are men who held these places under Postmasters Sexton and Hesing. Even in the case of the station superintendents a large number of the old superintendents are men appointed by my predecessor before these places were covered into the non-excepted service.

Whenever changes have taken place in the station superintendencies preference has been given to men of long experience and good ability.

There has been no discrimination against the older and more experienced employés, and old and experienced employés with one or two exceptions occupy all of the principal positions in the postoffice.

The principal exception noticed is the case of Leroy T. Steward, Assistant General Superintendent City Division. Mr. Steward was appointed clerk in charge of Riverdale station when this station was in the excepted service and was covered into the non-excepted service when the free delivery service was extended to Riverdale. This was in accordance with the civil service rules, and is expressly provided for in the law governing the civil service of the United States. That he has been promoted since is due entirely to the fact that he is a man of unusual ability, character, and business experience. I have no apologies to make for the promotion and am willing to let it stand on its merits.

Of the eighteen persons named in your first article of Aug. 8 but fifteen were promoted on July 1. Assistant General Superintendent Steward, Superintendent Logeman, and Assistant Cashier Bean were not promoted. All of the clerks mentioned in this list entered the service in accordance with the law.

James N. Brady was transferred from the Austin postoffice.

Walter B. Getty took the regular civil service examination for appointment and was appointed a regular clerk on April 1, 1900. His previous experience as secretary, which is an excepted place, accounts for his promotion since.

John H. Logeman came into the non-excepted service by reason of the extension of the free delivery service to Norwood Park, where he was employed as a clerk. He has been advanced because of his fitness.

Bertha E. Duppler took the regular civil service examination and came into the Chicago service on the certificate of the United States Civil Service commission on July 1, 1897.

Byron L. Mills entered the regular service by reason of the covering of Edison station into the free delivery service. He occupies a position of financial responsibility and has to give a large bond.

William B. Roberts, formerly secretary to the Postmaster, took the regular civil service examination and was appointed regular clerk Dec. 15, 1897. He was formerly secretary to the Governor of Indiana, is a man of first-rate education, and was made secretary of the Promotion board for this reason.

Theron W. Bean came into the non-excepted service by reason of the extension of the free delivery service to Clarkdale, where he was employed as a clerk. He is now a finance clerk and has to give a large bond. He was formerly employed in one of the largest business houses of the city and has peculiar fitness for his present position.

Elijah S. Watts, who was a Major in the civil war, entered the service in 1889, and not in 1897, as stated in the report. The date, Oct. 5, 1897, is the date of his reinstatement. He is a man of unusual ability, knows the postal service well, and has a splendid military record.

Henry Z. Eaton took the regular civil service examination and was appointed substitute clerk on Dec. 15, 1897. He is an old soldier, and by reason of his service in the free delivery section has been promoted.

William S. Hussander was covered into the service when free delivery was extended to Hegewisch station. He is well known in Chicago, a man of good business ability, and is of real value to the service.

Alfred R. Heckman came into the service when free delivery was extended to Chicago Lawn. He is a man of good executive ability and fitness for his position.

William R. Rennacker came into the service through the extension of the free delivery to Dunning. He is a Chicago man and has made an excellent record.

Howard Robertson was former postmaster of Austin, where he received a salary of $2,400. When Austin was amalgamated with Chicago he was retained as superintendent of the station. His salary is now less than his salary as postmaster.

Henry W. Graham entered the service through civil service examination and his promotion is due to merit.

Charles H. Gentry entered the service through the regular service examination.

Genieve de Ment entered the service through the regular civil service examination.

Edward L. Canfield entered the service through the extension of the free delivery service to Dunning, at present is in charge of box rents, gives a considerable bond, and is a clerk peculiarly well fitted for this work.

The statements published are alleged to be a correct transcript of the records of the office, but a comparison with the foregoing statement of facts shows serious inaccuracies in the published statement.

As to the promotions, it is alleged because these persons were promoted others were discriminated against. Congress, in making the appropriation, allows so many clerks in each grade. There are just fifteen clerks in the foregoing list, and if these fifteen clerks had not been promoted some other fifteen clerks would have obtained the places. If this is unfair discrimination—and it is utterly denied—the extent of it is not great.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1900, we had about 1,340 clerks on our rolls. Of these 1,340 about 335 received direct promotions on July 1, the total amount involved being about $40,000. The article states that about $100,000 was allowed for increases, these increases being understood to be promotions, when, as a matter of fact, the increases are not promotions, but the appointment of additional clerks.

The increases in all these cases were made on the special recommendation of the superintendents of divisions, and service, ability, record, etc., were taken into consideration in making the recommendations. You appear to have selected the names of those recommended for promotion in the executive division and of those holding positions of financial responsibility, and to have paid no attention whatever to the large number of clerks promoted in the other divisions.

The promotions made on July 1 were special promotions, and were not intended to be promotions based upon the result of any competitive examination. There are a large number of clerks in this office who cannot, owing to the nature of their duties, take competitive examinations, and they are, consequently, debarred from the ordinary promotions. The annual allowances of the department for increases are intended in some part to cover these cases, and no man worthy to hold the position of postmaster could conscientiously refrain from recommending the promotion of deserving clerks who, by the nature of their work, cannot take part in the competitive examinations for promotion.

The list printed in your issue of Aug. 9 is a fair sample of the random method of criticism adopted by the head of the department to whom you refer. He appears to have taken the bulletin reports, and never to have made any inquiry as to the facts. Two of the clerks in the list, David Martin and Charles Read, were promoted from the regular list of the Board of Promotion. The others in the list are clerks who do not take competitive examinations, and whose business is of an executive and special character. For instance, Joseph Hansom is a stamp clerk, under bond, and, though having to pay for a bond, receives but $800 per annum. Stamp clerks are responsible for the stamps in their possession, and the salary paid is not nearly sufficient for the work done.

Frederic A. Crilly occupies a similar position, and his promotion is one to which there can be no fair objection.

In the case of Cyrus A. Smale, Mr. Smale is chief clerk in the inquiry branch, and renders excellent service to the department.

Harry G. Hudson is a stenographer and typewriter, and quite competent in his line of work.

John R. Young is a special clerk in the city division, and was promoted entirely on his merits.

The other clerks mentioned—for example, Albert H. Brown and Timothy J. O'Brien—were appointed in 1894 and 1896 respectively by my predecessor.

Otto Carqueville was appointed in 1889 by Postmaster Sexton, and is a veteran of the civil war.

George B. M. Cook entered the service in 1893 through the regular civil service examination. Michael T. Burke also entered the service in the same year through the civil service examination.

James M. Hawley entered the service in 1890 through civil service examination, and William C. Bremner, foreman of the special delivery service, entered in 1895 through the regular civil service examination.

John Dvorak was appointed by Postmaster Hesing and he was promoted because of the important character of the work in which he is engaged.

Emma E. Kohler has been in the service seven and a half years, first at Washington and then at Chicago. She is chief clerk in the bureau of correspondence and has fully earned the promotion which has been granted her.

The mention of Raymond Mitchell and J. H. Westcott, as messengers employed in clerical work, is really an attempt to make a point when there is absolutely no ground for criticism. Both these young men took the messenger examination, passed it, and are employed as messengers or in work usually done by messengers in the Postoffice. They are receiving the salary to which they are entitled as messengers and are not receiving the salary of clerks. The position of messenger does require a civil service examination, though your statement implies that it does not.

I have taken the trouble to go into this matter in detail so as to show how unwarranted are the statements made in the articles referred to. An endeavor has been made in the articles to show that the civil service rules have been violated and that the Board of Promotion rules have been set aside. I have shown the civil service rules have no bearing whatever on the matter of promotion. I have also shown the Board of Promotion rules, which are the voluntary rules of the Postmaster, do not cover promotions in the executive and financial grades, and that these promotions are in the nature of special promotions based upon the opinion the Postmaster and his executive officers hold in regard to the ability and worth of particular clerks. I have further shown that promotions made on the 1st of July were special promotions and not promotions to fill vacancies which had been created in the Postoffice. The special promotions were in all cases based upon efficiency and ability, and I venture to say that scarcely a single person acquainted with the service can be found who will state that the promotions were not justified. It may be that some persons will differ with me in regard to my judgment of particular individuals and their worth. As, however, the Postmaster is the responsible officer, he must rely upon his judgment and act accordingly.

The talk of "pets" is really nonsensical. I own I have a liking for men of ability and character and that when an opportunity offers I promote these men without regard to their politics, birth, or religion. If any one objects to this policy I am sincerely sorry for him.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

PEORIA TO HAVE NEXT FEST.

Saengerbund of the Northwest Will Meet in Illinois in 1904—Chicago Men Are Honored.

Burlington, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—At the biennial meeting of the Sängerbund of the Northwest, held this morning at Turner Hall, fifty-three societies were represented by 147 delegates, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The officers elected were:

President—Charles Richter of Chicago.
Vice President—Theodore Behrens of Chicago.
Librarian—John Hess of Milwaukee.

The secretary and treasurer will be elected later on and from the singers of the next fest city.

For the honor of entertaining the bund at the sängerfest of 1902 there were three candidates—Madison, Wis., Dubuque, Ia., and Peoria, Ill. Madison and Dubuque, before a vote was taken, withdrew in favor of Peoria, and the selection of that place was unanimous.

The Peorians came backed with the official invitation of the City Council of Peoria, which had sent a band to Burlington.

Peoria Promises a New Hall.

The three societies of Peoria, the Liederkranz, the Concordia, and the Männerchor, have formed an association under the name of the United Singers of Peoria, for the entertainment of the bund in 1902. The arrangements for the coming fest were intrusted to the consolidated organization.

An $85,000 auditorium, with seating capacity for 6,500 persons, will be erected in Peoria, and, it is expected, will be dedicated at the time of the next sängerfest.

At the meeting today were assembled five ex-Presidents of the bund—namely: W. H. Wagner of Freeport, Ill.; F. Schlegl of Chicago; Mauritz Herling of Milwaukee; E. O. Kney of Madison, Wis.; and Arthur Josetti of Chicago.

This afternoon the grand parade, en route to Ferris Wheel Park, was made through the principal streets of the city. There were over 2,000 singers in line, besides great numbers of passive members, former officers, and visiting ladies in carriages. George L. Unterkircher was chief marshal, and his assistants were Captain Charles Willner, Louis Lau, and Charles G. Lund.

Amphion Society Wins Praise.

Thousands of spectators lined all streets through which the procession passed. The Amphion society of Chicago again eclipsed all others in the attractiveness by uniform and precision of march. The Harujarland Harmonie, also of Chicago, and the Milwaukee singers were likewise conspicuous. The music was supplied by Fischer's band of Burlington, the Marine Band of Burlington, Spencer's Band of Peoria, and Strasser's Band of Davenport.

At Ferris Wheel Park a volksfest was held all afternoon and night. Each society established headquarters, where entertainment was furnished to visitors from other societies, each vieing with the other in hospitality. Many of the singers departed tonight for their homes, and the others will leave tomorrow morning.

NEW RECORD IN WEDDINGS.

County Clerk at St. Joseph Issues Seventy-nine Licenses—Two Justices and a Minister Kept Busy.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Fifteen thousand excursionists made the day here a lively one. The Graham & Morton line brought in 10,000, the Big Four from Indiana points 2,000, while the street car lines reported the heaviest traffic of the season. County Clerk Needham says he never had a better day nor a better class of people. At the Clerk's residence were kept busy two justices of the peace and one minister. The Rev. Mr. McRoberts of the Congregational Church in this city performed today thirty weddings, making his day's receipts $90.

The Clerk announces for the day seventy-nine weddings, the largest number ever reported in one day, making the Clerk's receipts nearly $400. The weddings for the season foot up to nearly 800, making a total of $4,000.

Of the seventy-nine marriage licenses issued fifty-five are withheld from publication. The others are:

John W. Isgred, Loretta E. Carter.
William E. Howe, Mabel Sorensen.
Homer Hibbard, Matilda Klug.
August Gustafson, Grace E. Risty.
Harold Downer, Elsie Kows.
Frank Lawrence, Anna M. Doyle.
J. J. Sidway, Jessie M. Royston.
Charles Snow, Olive Vannatta.
George H. Wilson, Mary Hodik.
William Spenzler, Millie Schaar.
Richard Carroll, Agnes Charles.
Jesse Ridhards, Kittie Gilbert.
Rudolph J. Hartley, Jessie Sherwood.
Benjamin Feltenstein, Beatrice Feltenstein.
Walter E. Goodwin, Evelyn McCullough.
Alexander Moneyman, Minnie Rose.
John G. Ginter, Julia Christ.
James F. Lawson, Crissa J. Dahig.
Wilson E. Gardner, May R. Johnson.
Ernest Lyloyander, Annie Swanson.
William Ban Aitkin, Gelenora Carry.
Albert Holmes, Minnie Younger.
Reuben C. Corditz, Ada B. Butler.
John C. Esch, Emma Wilkening.

WORLD'S FAIR FOR SEATTLE.

International Exposition in 1904 Will Commemorate the Settlement of the Pacific Northwest.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Seattle is to have a world's fair in 1904. The occasion will be in celebration of the formal taking possession of the Pacific Northwest. The affair will be made an international exposition, and its promoters consider its success assured. The sum of $500,000 has been guaranteed, and Congress will be asked for an appropriation. It is expected the exposition will do much to promote trade relations with the Orient. The wealthy men of the city are enthusiastic over the prospect and hope to outdo similar expositions in other parts of the country. The exhibits from the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands will be prominent in the show.

Furs remodeled and repaired now for less money than later on. All work guaranteed. Pattern Seal, Persian Lamb, and Otter Jackets and Coats for season 1900 now ready. John T. Shayne & Co. Catalogue free.

DR. M'GIFFERT ON DUTY.

NOTED THEOLOGIAN TALKS ON CHRISTIAN'S DEBT TO WORLD.

Faults of the Church Today Discussed in a Sermon at the Second Presbyterian Church—People Tire of Hearing the Oft-Told Message and Need the Renewed Activities of the Religious World—Materialism Should Be Met with a Determined Front.

Dr. A. C. McGiffert, who was before the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church charged with heresy in his teachings at the Union Theological Seminary of New York, preached yesterday in the Second Presbyterian Church. Dr. McGiffert has been teaching at the University of Chicago during the summer quarter. He leaves this morning for New York. The charges against Dr. McGiffert were dropped.

Dr. McGiffert told of a number of faults of the church today. "It is just the trouble with the church," he said, "that it is telling what others have told it before, that Christians are telling what others have told them, and not what they have heard and known themselves. The world feels the staleness of the oft-repeated message and goes its way. But the world hangs upon the words of him who has known and heard God.

"We need not urge men to come to God; we need not offer them inducements; we need not argue with them to come, but we should show men God. Men are eager to see and hear God. Men today will not worship false gods; they will not bow down before caricatures and travesties of the true God. To show men God is the Christian's debt today."

Dr. McGiffert preached on the text: "I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise." Christians, he said, are debtors to the world because it is the law of the Christian life to serve.

Measure of Man's Debt.

"A man's debt is measured," he said, "not by what he has received from his fellows but by what he has to give them. In ages when it has most fully realized and most consistently lived this law, the church has had the widest and most beneficial influence over the world at large.

"Men talk of the decadence of Christianity, of its waning influence at large. Nothing could be farther from the truth. There may be many churches and many Christians—there have always been too many—that do not exemplify the teachings of Christ, and whose influence, therefore, makes against the reputation and the recognition of his religion. But never has the influence of the principle of life which Christ taught been more profoundly felt—never has it been so widely and visibly active in the world at large as it is today. And this is, after all, the main point, whatever we think of the wisdom or unwisdom of the various social, ethical, and religious movements of the age, we must recognize the fact, and we may rejoice in it, that no movement has any chance of success which fails to give Christianity's great law its true place.

Should Oppose Materialism.

"Of the debts which the Christian owes the world today there rests upon him a special social obligation. Forces are now at work which will materially change the aspect of the world before many generations have passed. The advance made in knowledge of the forces of nature has had a tendency that is materialistic. It is against such a tendency that Christian men and women owe a peculiar obligation to the world. They should set themselves against it like flint.

"The character of the civilization of the on-coming century will depend largely upon the faithfulness and activity of the Christian church of today. If she fails to preach and live with all her might the uplifting gospel of the kingdom of God, there is little hope that any other agency will do her work. The world needs today the spiritual power and all the spiritual power of the church of God to keep its idea high and its purposes pure. If the church does not Christianize the masses today she need never expect to do it, for the masses never needed her more than they do now and they were never more ready, in spite of the widespread skepticism and infidelity, to be won by her.

Religious Interest Widespread.

"Religious interest is wider today than ever before. All questions are met with earnestness and seriousness. There is little blatant scoffing in the press. The secular press never devoted so much attention to religious interests, and it treats such subjects as trustworthily at least as it does secular news. This age is an intensely earnest age. It is not intense alone in material things.

"Christianity is on trial today. It is on trial in the lives of Christians. It is not on trial as a form of worship, as a means of escape from evils, but as a power. We must live a life larger and better than our profession.

"The world's great need is God, and the world needs the revelations which God has imparted and will yet impart to all of us. That we bring from converse with the divine God, the shining eye, the glistening face, the eloquent tongue, the transfigured life—this it is that the world asks of us as Christians, this above all else is our debt to our fellow-men. Was ever duty more solemn? Was ever privilege more glorious? May God be with us! May we be with God!"

CONDEMNS THE SUPERFICIAL.

Professor Harry Pratt Judson Suggests More Solid Reading and Deeper Thought for the People.

Professor Harry Pratt Judson condemned the prevalent superficiality of knowledge among the American people in an address on "What Is Truth?" in Kent Theater at the University of Chicago yesterday.

"It would be far better," said Professor Judson, "if our secondary schools required fewer subjects and gave more time to each of them—better if our college graduates had fewer smatterings and more solid knowledge—better if more mature people would read Stuart Mills and Herbert Spencer, would read history and ethics and philosophy, and less of the mellifluous gabble of ephemeral literature. If we learn to be a thoughtful people it will be far better for the national character than to be a much informed people. The great question seems to be 'What are the people talking about?' The great question ought to be, 'What is the truth?' and 'What is its meaning on all sides?'

"I suppose it is true that ours is not a reflective age. Few of us are willing to sit down and think things through. We have our chautauquas, our popular lectures, our multitude of breezy magazines; we have that great agency of misinformation, the daily press. We have endless books which present the gist of things. But do we think? Do we read serious books, or books in many volumes? Scholars do, doubtless, but the whole intellectual tendency is for the masses to rest satisfied with hasty glimpses of knowledge."

In speaking of the relative values of truths Professor Judson claimed that the persons of one idea, the cranks, and fanatics, do more harm than good by precipitating social and economic reforms before the time is ripe.

"It is a bold philosophy of history," he said, "which attributes the abolition of slavery in any large measure to the radical abolitionists. They did serve to stir up sectional animosity. They did aid in precipitating a solution of the problem in bloodshed and hate and misery. Without the anti-slavery extremists slavery would have come to an end—but the social readjustment would have been far more likely to have been accomplished by evolution than by violence. Sweet reasonableness does far more for the world than does fanaticism.

"Many people confuse fanaticism with earnestness, and then proceed to reason virtually like this: Columbus was a crank, Martin Luther was a crank, Robert Fulton was a crank, therefore any one who is called a crank today is presumably a great social reformer. There is a delicious innocence about this logic which is quite irresistible. But there are fanatics in abundance who are not Columbuses or Fultons or Eli Whitneys. They have a distorted conception of relative values. When the twist goes somewhat too far we consign the crank to the insane asylum—usually to his vast indignation. But otherwise, he organizes a new political party, or a new church, or establishes a newspaper.

"The truth should be proclaimed, indubitably. But there is a right time, there is a right place, there is a right way. Jesus was incarnate truth, and for that reason his name and his teaching have been a power among men through all the long ages since he went to his death among the hills of Palestine."

METHOD FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Plan of Bible Teaching in Progressive Departments Suggested by the Rev. J. Clayton Youker.

At the Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Oak Park, the pastor, the Rev. J. Clayton Youker, replied to recent criticisms upon his claim that "The Sunday school is the weakness of Protestantism," and said in part:

"The correctness of my position cannot be determined by reference to a few special manifestations of activity in Bible research; the present general conditions, methods, and results of the Sunday school must be considered.

"It is for Protestant educators to furnish method and matter to meet present needs. As a suggestion to these workers I offer this plan. Let the schools be graded into primary, junior, intermediate, senior, and adult departments; let text books or text leaves of instruction be prepared, suited to each department."

The pulpit of Lincoln Park Congregational Church, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. David Beaton, was filled yesterday morning, as it will be next Sunday morning, by the Rev. Edwin D. Bailey of the People's Mission, Washington, D. C. His prevailing thought was that even at this late date Christians do not fully appreciate the Savior.

TRAINING OF THE CONSCIENCE.

Sermon by Dr. Warren G. Partridge, Cincinnati, O., at the First Baptist Church.

The Rev. Warren G. Partridge, D. D., pastor of the Ninth Street Baptist Church of Cincinnati, O., preached at the First Baptist Church yesterday morning and evening. He will also occupy the pulpit next Sunday. The subject of the morning sermon was "Conscience." He said in part: "Conscience, according to the Apostle Paul, means education, but care should be taken not to educate the conscience to the point of morbidness. There are many people in the world with a consicence too highly developed or over-educated, and these people are usually disagreeable. The conscience not only needs education and cultivation, it needs also a heavenly revelation—to be illuminated by the Holy Spirit.

"They say that modern preachers do not have much to say about fire and brimstone, but when I read the story of Lazarus I think of something hotter than the literal flames of hades—of a remorse that puts a crown of thorns about a man's heart and makes him wear it for eternity. Conscience has its pains, and conscience is immortal."

DR. M'AFEE'S FIRST SERMON.

New Pastor of Forty-first Street Presbyterian Preaches on "Unknown Sepulchers."

The Rev. Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, the new pastor of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, preached his first sermon to his congregation yesterday morning. The subject of the sermon was "Unknown Sepulchers." Dr. McAfee commenced his sermon with a description of the parting of Moses from the Israelites and his death among the mountains. He declared that while the sepulcher of Moses had never been found his work had lived. "There are many unknown sepulcher," he said. "Thousands of men are Christian workers and yet men know it not. Their fellow-men erect no monuments to them and their graves are unmarked. God will erect for them the most magnificent mausoleums. We must not be disappointed if our work is not appreciated. The majority of us can get no praise for what we do. We may be active workers in a great cause, but one man gets all the credit for our work. But our work will live. What we have done will have its effect upon future generations. Although we fight a losing fight what we do accomplish before the fight is lost will be appreciated by God."

PARKHURST ON LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Leader in Temperance Movement Speaks at Lake Bluff Against Federal Recognition of Saloon.

The sociological convocation closed its sessions at Lake Bluff yesterday. The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, superintendent of the Chicago district of the American Anti-Saloon league, was the principal speaker. He spoke on "The Relation of the Federal Government to the Liquor Traffic." After quoting various decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the liquor question, he said:

"There is little hope for the final success of the anti-saloon forces until the support of the national government is withdrawn from the liquor traffic."

The speaker said if the Christian churches of America would unite and serve notice upon both the great political parties that they would not vote for either McKinley or Bryan unless they would pledge their administration to support a movement to denationalize the American saloon, the victory would be gained by next November.

Thrifty Oom.

"It is said that Oom Paul is trying to make terms for himself."

"Later on he will make terms for the lecture bureaus and the magazine editors."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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PERSONAL — ANY ONE KNOWING THE address or whereabouts of Clarence D. Wetherell will confer a favor by addressing MRS. CLARK HAWES, Buckland, Mass., or MRS. LAURA A. TETZNER, 183 Center-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL — HIGH-CLASS TAILORING ON CREDIT. No deposit required. THE S. B. SHEARER CO., 8th floor, Woman's Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and foreheads perfectly shaped; 10 years' experience. MME. STIVER, 1417 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—REPAIR YOUR FURS AT HALF price this month; reliable work. Estb. 1887. GREENBURG & CO., Furriers, 191 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—HORSERADISH JACK CAN FURnish you the best butter at 20c lb.; fresh from Dundee Dairy Farm. 68 E. Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—FURS REPAIRED AND REMODeled to latest styles; lowest prices; best work; satisfaction guaranteed. SHAYNE, 187 State-st.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM CURED; 10 YRS.' Swedish experience. 1802 Wabash. Anderson.

PERSONAL—SWEDISH INST.; MOD. ELECtric appliances. 1015 Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren.

PERSONAL—LADIES, GET A FREE SAMPLE of Marbourg skin food. 34 Monroe-st., Room 35.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—N. E. ANDREW, 291 WABASH, chiropodist; corns, bunions, ingrown nails.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER OR bill clerk; can assist in any kind of work on books; wholesale paper house preferred; 6 years with present employer; references. R 368, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKS STRAIGHTened out, or permanent position, by an accountant. Address S 843, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — POSITION OF REsponsibility, by a capable young man; an experienced and competent stenographer; references. Address S 812, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 21, wants to learn electrical trade or in shipping-room; references. Address S 549, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper or taking care of furnished rooms, middle aged lady with girl 12 years old; references exchanged. Address G L 71, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WASH AND IRON by the day. 2709 S. Park-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THREE NEAT GERman girls for general housework. 3423 S. Halsted-st. MRS. ETTER.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY typewriter; experienced. O 811, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED, MIDDLE-aged widow wishes place, help sew and care of children, or as companion to invalid; will go to country. Address G D 514, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—IN COUNTRY TOWNS; TAKE orders for woven rugs. G P 873, Tribune office.

LOCAL SOLICITORS—FOR LINE OF SPECIAL office supplies; central and south districts; salary and commission; state experience. P. O. Lock Box 923.

MAN—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN dress goods, to represent a large factory on the road; please state former employments and references; good position is open for capable, steady man. Address R 761, Tribune office.

MEN—TWO, RELIABLE, TO SELL GOLD MINing stock. Address T 278, Tribune office.

PRINTING SALESMAN—UP-TO-DATE, FOR specialty; $1,000 bonds. S 741, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, ON THE ROAD, with ability and good record as a hustler. Permanent position, with a chance of promotion as manager for branch house. Give age and full particulars. Address F X 158, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BRIGHT, ACTIVE, CAPABLE man of general business experience and fitness for first-class work; must be of good address and well recommended; good salary. Address G D 574, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WELL DRESSED, OF PLEASING personality, and thoroughly capable; give details as to age, experience, and other qualifications; salary and commission. Address G D 576, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—UNMARRIED, READY TO GO any place any time; man having had experience with hardware and mining trade preferred; state age and what language beside English. Address T 168, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, OF ABILITY, FOR high-grade line appropriate to nearly every department of trade; references, bond, and entire time required; commission $18 to $36 on each sale. P. O. Box 3, Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN — NOTION HUSTLER ON SHELL combs and hairpins; larger retailers only; 7 per cent net; give references. R. S. B. W. & CO., 610 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN—TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR HIGH grade merchant tailoring at popular prices; liberal arrangement to good man. GEO. H. FIEDLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS SPECIALTY salesman, with a clean record, can secure good position; salary and commission. Address G D 558, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—RELIABLE, WHO CAN SELL; state age and experience; A1 references required; good salary and commission. Address G D 575, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED TRAVELING, by old established house; must have a straight record and be hustler; permanent position to right man. Box 814, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED STOVE SALESman, hustler, for city and surburbs; salary. Address R 434, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SELL A specialty; salary and commission; references. Address G D 557, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL OFFICE SUPPLIES IN city and on the road as side line. Address S 854, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—THOSE CALLING ON THE DOCtors, for specialist's chair. R 748, Tribune.

SALESMEN—MEN AND WOMEN OF ENERGY and ability to sell the very best policy issued by any old line company; renewal contracts will be made with good producers; special attention will be shown to new beginners by constant posting and assistance in closing cases. Call or address home office, Illinois Life Insurance company, Fort Dearborn Building, Monroe and Clark-sts.

SALESMEN—BY MANUFACTURER, COMPEtent traveling salesmen, capable of handling high grade line dress suit cases, musical instrument cases, telescopes, etc., sweaters and golf hose; territory Ohio and West; will make liberal arrangements with right parties. Address CUTTING & KAESTNER, Muskegon, Mich.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, average sales, salary or commission expected. Address C X 661, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TAILORING, EXPERIENCED, city, to sell suits and overcoats for cash or on easy payments; salary or commission. Call 208 5th-av., top floor.

SALESMEN — ENERGETIC, CAPABLE OF selling an article with merit; steady employment; salary or commission. Call before 1 p. m. 14 Pacific-av., Room 34.

SALESMEN — PHARMACEUTICAL SALESmen who can sell goods and capable of dealing with physicians; for Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Address R 928, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—TO WORK A SPECIALTY TO THE grocery trade; position permanent; references. Address O 844, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HOTELS, DEPOTS, stores, and factories an article used by them; large profit. 157 Washington-st.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED MEN TO PLACE new specialty on trial in high-class families. ARTHUR WRIGHT, 34 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—6 CITY. APPLY AFTER 10 A. M. Franklin Syndicate, 159 La Salle, Room 97.

SOLICITOR — FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitor for magazines and daily papers; state terms and experience; best of reference required. Address S 874, Tribune office.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITORS — FOR LARGE Chicago daily; good proposition to first-class men. Address G D 525, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—WHO SELLS THE country trade can take our makes of blankets, flannels, dress goods, etc., and make $1,000 per year in addition to his regular profits. Manufacturer, Box 1192, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRAVELING GROCERY SALESMEN — TO work a specialty as side line; no samples. Address O 845, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—EXPERIENCED IN OPERATING BUTton machine; will pay r. r. fare. Address St. Louis Button Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Trades.

CARPENTER—TO DO SOME WORK IN EXchange for dentistry. Call SEARS, 148 State-st.

DIEMAKER—FIRST-CLASS MAN. KOHLER BROS., 84 Market-st.

GOOD FLASK CARRIER. M'HUGH'S FOUNdry, 103 W. Monroe-st.

MATTRESS MAKERS—COMPETENT. STANDard Bedding Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

NICKEL BUFFERS—GOOD; LIGHT WORK. Yorty Mfg. Co., 206 E. Illinois-st.

RAZOR-GRINDER WANTED—GOOD HAND; steady work. Address DECKELMAN BROS., 106 Ellis-st., San Francisco, Cal.

Agents Wanted.

ONE MILLION WILL BE SOLD—AGENTS OF generating gasoline lamps are all coming our way. No generating lamp will sell alongside of the "Perfection." It is the only gasoline gas lamp that does not require generating. No torch, no alcohol, no pump, no waiting to get up steam. Lights just like gas; can be turned up or down as desired. A brilliant 100-candle power light at a cost of only one cent per night. This invention gives people in the country advantages of city gas at practically no cost and enables people in cities to cut their light bills down to almost nothing. Live agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars. Perfection Incandescent Gas Lamp Co., Omaha, Neb.

ONE LIVE AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY AND State in the union to handle best selling household article ever offered; new, sells to every family on sight; small investment, quick returns, large profits; exclusive territory and county fair rights; men to sell from wagons; call or write for terms. YORTY MFG. CO., 206 Illinois-st.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN OF ABILITY to sell novelties for advertisers on commission. A good line and liberal pay to one who can command business. Address, with references, EMIL WEISSBRODD & SONS, Greenfield, Mass.

$1,500 CAN BE MADE DURING CAMPAIGN season selling our campaign ties; greatest sellers ever introduced; territory going; full line white and fancy rubber collars. Inclose envelope Dept. C. M. & M. Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS—COUNTRY AND CITY; SOMETHING every household will be interested in; no unnecessary talk needed; large profits; bear investigation; legitimate. Luth & Co., rug factory, 1454 Milwaukee-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE GREATEST 25c article ever offered to every G. A. R. man; street workers and solicitors; $1 per day and commission; $5 security. Address S 733, Tribune.

AGENTS—MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AT HOME; $100 weekly; ALL information and 3,000 latest money-making recipes; only 25 cents. Burgis Mfg. Co., 183 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WE PAY $18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound. Send stamp. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 14, Parsons, Kas.

AGENTS—$240 MONTHLY SELLING IMPROVed brilliant gaslight burner; fits kerosene lamps; beautiful gaslight without chimney; sample free. Enterprise Mfg. Co., A. 25, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS AND OTHERS—START A WELL paying business of your own, instead of working like a slave for little wages. For particulars write WHEATON & CO., New Bedford, Mass.

ANOTHER NEW PATENT—$25 PER DAY guaranteed you; free outfit to start right to work. Braham Mfg. Co., B. 2592, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$200 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES to introduce our goods; sample absolutely free. Odorless Disinfectant Co., B. 281, Cincinnati, O.

$100 MONTHLY—METALLIC BREAD BOARDS; sample free. D. N. Forshee, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—BOTH SEXES; HAVE SOMETHING new in line of photographs. Call 372 Clybourn.

PORTRAIT AND OTHER AGENTS TO HANdle photo buttons. LAWSON, 7 Blue Island-av.

BOOKMEN — FIRST-CLASS ONLY; PROFITAble and permanent work. 405 Atwood Bldg.

Employment Agencies.

CALL AT ONCE AT MUTUAL ASSOCIATION. WE SECURE DESIRABLE PLACES FOR BOTH GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

As stenographers, bookkeepers, collectors, cashiers, correspondents, etc., $12 up.

Watchmen, warehousemen, men for wholesale houses, firemen, janitors, etc., $10 up.

Drivers, packers, elevator men, stablemen, $10 up. Young men for offices stores, and factories to learn trades, $7 up.

Coachmen, housemen, gardeners, men for gents' places, $25 to $50 and found; others.

INFORMATION FREE. NOTE ADDRESS: MUTUAL ASSOCIATION, ROOM 8, 184 DEARBORN-ST.

MEN — QUICK RESULTS. CALL. POSITIONS SECURED FOR FIRST-CLASS HELP OF ALL KINDS; ALL NATIONALITIES. Watchmen, janitors, $12 upwards; assistant janitors, firemen, oilers, $12 upwards; engineers, $15 upwards; men to distribute and nail up signs, men for ware, wholesale, and freight houses; cashiers, collectors, office assistants, etc.

NATIONAL AGENCY, 169 E. WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 14. ONE BLOCK WEST OF CITY HALL.

MEN—TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE—Only 8 weeks required; come now and complete before the winter months; we can offer advantages that cannot be had later; two years' apprenticeship saved; complete outfit of tools given each student. Call or write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, 435 Wabash.

STROUP'S BUREAU—

199 AND 201 S. CLARK-ST., SECOND FLOOR.

AT ADAMS & TILLOTSON'S—CAMP COOK, commissary clerk, flunkies, sewer diggers, and farm laborers; also men for Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in Dakota and Iowa; free fare. 117 S. Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTORS—FOR LIFE INSURANCE, MONday, 8 a. m. De Bauret, 164 E. North-av., 2d fl.

MAN—A GOOD, ALL-ROUND MAN TO WORK on a Western Neb. stock farm; handy with tools, accustomed to horses, good milker, and has some knowledge of garden work. Address POSTMASTER, Agate, Sioux Co., Neb.

MAN—MIDDLE-AGED, TO TUTOR A BOY OF 13 on a Western Neb. stock farm; write stating qualifications and salary expected to POSTMASTER, Agate, Sioux Co., Nebraska.

MEN, BOYS, AND GIRLS—NEW PATENT; easy seller. Write or call forenoons. Room 11, 134 N. Clark.

MEN — SEVERAL OF NEAT APPEARANCE and good habits for light inside work; good pay. Call 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Walker Co., 88 N. Clark-st.

SALESMEN — 5 WANTED FOR CLASSIFIED business, city or country; salary and commission; educated and energetic young men; good pay. Call before 11:30 a. m. American Literary Society [DAVIS], 521-531 Wabash-av.

TRAVELING COLLECTORS—TWO; MUST BE able to furnish best of ref. and $1,500 bond. Regal Mfg. Co., 248 Market.

YOUNG MEN—TWO, TO RUN ON RAILROAD trains. 369 5th-av., opposite Grand Central depot.

YOUNG MEN—THREE—TO RUN ON RAILroad trains. 11 East Taylor-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL at once for general housework; small family; reference. 293 Washington-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook; family two. 1337 Sheffield-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

CLOAKMAKERS—EXPERIENCED, CHICAGO Novelty Cloak Co., 90 Market-st.

OPERATORS—ON LADIES' WAISTS; EXPErienced; good pay. 90 Market-st.

SEAMSTRESS—YOUNG LADY TO DO SEWING and assist with light housework in American family; refs. Address T 442, Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—TO SELL MARBOURG'S FACIAL remedies; salary or com. 34 Monroe-st., R. 35.

Employment Agencies.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING; 6 weeks required; manicuring and face treatment also taught; special inducements just now; your term complete during busy season; most thorough training in this work ever given; positions guaranteed not less than $12 weekly. Call or write, Moler's College, 435 Wabash.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY OF NEAT appearance; salary $5; call between 8 and 9 a. m. Monday. 519 Royal Insurance Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

HAIRDRESSERS, VENTILATORS, WEAVERS—Also girls to learn the hair trade. SARA REIDY, 28 Washington-st.

LADIES — TO WORK FOR US AT THEIR homes, all or part time; light, profitable work. Call 9 to 5 p. m. Walker & Co., 88 N. Clark-st.

LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASSERS MAKing less than $100 per month call 157 State-st., Room 46. Climax Novelty Co.

SOLICITORS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; new article; every store and house will buy; big money. Call 182 State-st., Room 46.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

LADIES—LEARN MILLINERY, DRESSMAKing, and ladies' tailoring; new style perfect fitting shirt waist or skirt patterns cut to order. Sold special; call this week. McDowell School, 78 State.

CHICAGO TAILORING INSTITUTE, 209 STATE-st., teaches scientific garment cutting, ladies' tailoring by expert men tailors; patterns cut.

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS CUTTING—Ladies' tailoring taught; patterns cut to measure; take elevator. Palais Royal, 157 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

[A]LESMEN—TO WORK A SPECIALTY TO THE [g]rocery trade; position permanent; references. [Ad]dress O 844, Tribune office.

[SA]LESMEN—TO SELL HOTELS, DEPOTS, [s]tores, and factories an article used by them; [lar]ge profit. 157 Washington-st.

[SA]LESMEN—EXPERIENCED MEN TO PLACE [n]ew specialty on trial in high-class families. ARTHUR WRIGHT, 34 Wabash-av.

[SA]LESMEN—6 CITY. APPLY AFTER 10 A. M. [F]ranklin Syndicate, 159 La Salle, Room 97.

[SO]LICITOR — FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING [s]olicitor for magazines and daily papers; state [ter]ms and experience; best of reference required. [Ad]dress S 874, Tribune office.

[SU]BSCRIPTION SOLICITORS — FOR LARGE [C]hicago daily; good proposition to first-class [me]n. Address G D 525, Tribune office.

[T]RAVELING SALESMAN—WHO SELLS THE [c]ountry trade can take our makes of blankets, [fla]nnels, dress goods, etc., and make $1,000 per [ye]ar in addition to his regular profits. Manu[fa]cturer, Box 1192, Philadelphia, Pa.

[T]RAVELING GROCERY SALESMEN — TO [w]ork a specialty as side line; no samples. Ad[dr]ess O 845, Tribune office.

Boys.

[BO]Y—EXPERIENCED IN OPERATING BUT[to]n machine; will pay r. r. fare. Address St. [Lo]uis Button Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Trades.

[C]ARPENTER—TO DO SOME WORK IN EX[c]hange for dentistry. Call SEARS, 148 State-st.

[S]HEMAKER—FIRST-CLASS MAN. KOHLER [B]ROS., 84 Market-st.

[G]OOD FLASK CARRIER. M'HUGH'S FOUN[d]ry, 103 W. Monroe-st.

[M]ATTRESS MAKERS—COMPETENT. STAND[a]rd Bedding Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

[N]ICKEL BUFFERS—GOOD; LIGHT WORK. [F]orty Mfg. Co., 206 E. Illinois-st.

[R]AZOR-GRINDER WANTED—GOOD HAND; [s]teady work. Address DECKELMAN BROS., [..] Ellis-st., San Francisco, Cal.

Agents Wanted.

[O]NE MILLION WILL BE SOLD—AGENTS OF [g]enerating gasoline lamps are all coming our [wa]y. No generating lamp will sell alongside of [the] "Perfection." It is the only gasoline gas [la]mp that does not require generating. No torch, [no] alcohol, no pump, no waiting to get up steam. [Li]ghts just like gas; can be turned up or down as [de]sired. A brilliant 100-candle power light at a [co]st of only one cent per night. This invention [gi]ves people in the country advantages of city gas [at] practically no cost and enables people in cities [to] cut their light bills down to almost nothing. [Liv]e agents wanted everywhere. Send for circu[lar]s. Perfection Incandescent Gas Lamp Co., [Om]aha, Neb.

[O]NE LIVE AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY AND [S]tate in the union to handle best selling house[hol]d article ever offered; new, sells to every family [on] sight; small investment, quick returns, large [pr]ofits; exclusive territory and county fair rights; [also] to sell from wagons; call or write for terms. [FO]RTY MFG. CO., 206 Illinois-st.

[A]GENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE [g]reatest agents' seller ever produced; every user [of] pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per [ce]nt profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in [six] days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. [Co]., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

[W]ANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN OF ABILITY [t]o sell novelties for advertisers on commission; [a] good line and liberal pay to one who can com[ma]nd business. Address, with references, EMIL [W]EISSBROD & SONS, Greenfield, Mass.

[$1],500 CAN BE MADE DURING CAMPAIGN [s]eason selling our campaign ties; greatest sell[ers] ever introduced; territory going; full line white [an]d fancy rubber collars. Inclose envelope Dept. [..] M. & M. Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.

[A]GENTS—COUNTRY AND CITY; SOMETHING [e]very household will be interested in; no unneces[sa]ry talk needed; large profits; bear investigation; [le]gitimate. Luth & Co., rug factory, 1454 Milwau[ke]e-av.

[A]GENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE GREATEST [2]5c article ever offered to every G. A. R. man; [st]reet workers and solicitors; $1 per day and com[mi]ssion; $5 security. Address S 733, Tribune.

[A]GENTS—MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AT HOME; [$]100 weekly; ALL information and 3,000 latest [m]oney-making recipes, only 25 cents. Burgie [Mfg]. Co., 183 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

[W]E PAY $18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO [m]en with rigs to introduce our Poultry Com[po]und. Send stamp. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 140, [Pars]ons, Kas.

[A]GENTS—$240 MONTHLY SELLING IMPROV[ed] brilliant gaslight burner; fits kerosene lamps; [be]autiful gaslight without chimney; sample free. [E]nterprise Mfg. Co., A. 25, Cincinnati, O.

[A]GENTS AND OTHERS—START A WELL [p]aying business of your own, instead of working [li]ke a slave for little wages. For particulars write [W]HEATON & CO., New Bedford, Mass.

[A]NOTHER NEW PATENT—$25 PER DAY [g]uaranteed you; free outfit to start right to work. [G]raham Mfg. Co., B. 2592, Cincinnati, O.

[A]GENTS—$200 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES [t]o introduce our goods; sample absolutely free. [O]dorless Disinfectant Co., B. 281, Cincinnati, O.

[$]100 MONTHLY—METALLIC BREAD BOARDS; [s]ample free. D. N. Forshee, Cincinnati, O.

[A]GENTS—BOTH SEXES; HAVE SOMETHING [n]ew in line of photographs. Call 372 Clybourn.

[P]ORTRAIT AND OTHER AGENTS TO HAN[dle] photo buttons. LAWSON, 7 Blue Island-av.

[B]OOKMEN — FIRST-CLASS ONLY; PROFITA[b]le and permanent work. 405 Atwood Bldg.

Employment Agencies.

[C]ALL AT ONCE AT MUTUAL ASSOCIATION. WE SECURE DESIRABLE PLACES FOR BOTH GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.
As stenographers, bookkeepers, collectors, cash[ie]rs, correspondents, etc., $12 up.
Watchmen, warehousemen, men for wholesale [h]ouses, firemen, janitors, etc., $10 up.
Drivers, packers, elevator men, stablemen, $10 up.
Young men for offices, stores, and to learn [t]rades, $7 up.
Coachmen, housemen, gardeners, men for gents' [p]laces, $25 to $50 and found; others.
INFORMATION FREE.
NOTE ADDRESS:
MUTUAL ASSOCIATION,
ROOM 8,
184 DEARBORN-ST.

[M]EN — QUICK RESULTS. CALL. POSITIONS SECURED FOR FIRST-CLASS HELP OF ALL KINDS; ALL NATIONALITIES. Watchmen, [j]anitors, $12 upwards; assistant janitors, firemen, [o]ilers, $12 upwards; engineers, $15 upwards; men [t]o distribute and nail up signs, men for ware[ho]use, wholesale, and freight houses; cashiers, collectors, [o]ffice assistants, etc.
NATIONAL AGENCY,
169 E. WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 14.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF CITY HALL.

[M]EN—TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE—[O]nly 8 weeks required; come now and complete [du]ring the winter months; we can offer advantages [th]at cannot be had later; two years' apprenticeship [sa]ved; complete outfit of tools given each student. [C]all or write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, [..]35 Wabash.

[S]TROUP'S BUREAU—
199 AND 201 S. CLARK-ST., SECOND FLOOR.

[A]T ADAMS & TILLOTSON'S—CAMP COOK, [co]mmissary clerk, flunkies, sewer diggers, and [fa]rm laborers; also men for Chicago, Milwaukee & [St]. Paul railway in Dakota and Iowa; free fare. [..]17 S. Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

[C]OLLECTORS—FOR LIFE INSURANCE. MON[day], 8 a. m. De Bauret, 164 E. North-av., 2d flr.

[M]AN—A GOOD, ALL-ROUND MAN TO WORK on a Western Neb. stock farm; handy with tools, [a]ccustomed to horses, good milker, and has some [k]nowledge of garden work. Address POST[M]ASTER, Agate, Sioux Co., Neb.

[M]AN—MIDDLE-AGED, TO TUTOR A BOY OF 13 on a Western Neb. stock farm; write stating [q]ualifications and salary expected to POST[M]ASTER, Agate, Sioux Co., Nebraska.

[M]EN, BOYS, AND GIRLS—NEW PATENT; [e]asy seller. Write or call forenoons, Room 11, [1]34 N. Clark.

[M]EN — SEVERAL OF NEAT APPEARANCE and good habits for light inside work; good pay. [C]all 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Walker Co., 88 N. Clark, 3d.

[S]ALESMEN — 5 WANTED FOR CLASSIFIED business, city or country; salary and commis[s]ion; educated and energetic young men; good pay. [C]all before 11:30 a. m. American Literary So[c]iety [DAVIS], 521-531 Wabash-av.

[T]RAVELING COLLECTORS—TWO; MUST BE [a]ble to furnish best of ref. and $1,500 bond. [R]egal Mfg. Co., 248 Market.

[Y]OUNG MEN—TWO, TO RUN ON RAILROAD [t]rains. 369 5th-av., opposite Grand Central depot.

[Y]OUNG MEN—THREE—TO RUN ON RAIL[road] trains. 11 East Taylor-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

[H]OUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL at once for general housework; small family; [r]eference. 293 Washington-blvd.

[H]OUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE[work]; good cook; family two. 1337 Sheffield-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

[C]LOAKMAKERS—EXPERIENCED, CHICAGO [N]ovelty Cloak Co., 90 Market-st.

[O]PERATORS—ON LADIES' WAISTS; EXPE[r]ienced; good pay. 90 Market-st.

[S]EAMSTRESS—YOUNG LADY TO DO SEWING and assist with light housework in American [f]amily; refs. Address T 442, Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

[A]GENTS—TO SELL MARBOURG'S FACIAL [r]emedies; salary or com. 34 Monroe-st., R. 85.

Employment Agencies.

[L]ADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING; 4 weeks required; manicuring and face treatment [a]lso taught; special inducements just now; your [t]erm complete during busy season; most thor[o]ugh training in this work ever given; positions [se]cured not less than $12 weekly. Call or [w]rite. Moler's College, 435 Wabash.

Stenographers.

[S]TENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY OF NEAT appearance; salary $5; call between 8 and 9 a. m. [M]onday. 519 Royal Insurance Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

[H]AIRDRESSERS, VENTILATORS, WEAVER—[A]lso girls to learn the hair trade. SARA [R]EIDY, 28 Washington-st.

[L]ADIES — TO WORK FOR US AT THEIR homes, all or part time; light, profitable work. [C]all 9 to 5 p. m. Walker & Co., 88 N. Clark-st.

[L]ADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASSERS MAK[ing] less than $100 per month call 187 State-st., [R]oom 46. Climax Novelty Co.

[S]OLICITORS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; new article; every store and house will buy; big [m]oney. Call 182 State-st., Room 46.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

[L]ADIES—LEARN MILLINERY, DRESSMAK[ing], and ladies' tailoring; new style perfect fit[t]ing shirt waist or skirt patterns cut to order, 50c; [s]pecial; call this week. McDowell School, 78 State.

[C]HICAGO TAILORING INSTITUTE, 209 STATE-st., teaches scientific garment cutting, ladies' [t]ailoring by expert men tailors; patterns cut.

[S]. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS CUTTING—Ladies' tailoring taught; patterns cut to meas[u]re; take elevator. Palais Royal, 157 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2500 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms and fine board for first-class people only.

3940 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; single $6 per week; tickets 21 meals, $4.

3918 LAKE-AV.—COR. OAKWOOD—FRONT corner room; private lavatory; I. C. one block.

3226 INDIANA-AV.—SUPERIOR HOME FOR 2; large rooms; running water; reasonable.

388 EAST 55TH-ST.—
Board and room.

2032 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM in detached house; good board; references.

2?7 MICHIGAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM, LAKE front—Best rooms and table; refs. required.

3734 WASHINGTON-AV.—SUITE OF THREE rooms, or singly, with board; modern house.

West Side.

286 ASHLAND-BLVD., CORNER CONGRESS-st.—Large front room for 2, with or without board; private.

236 ASHLAND-BLVD.—LARGE FRONT ROOM for 2, with board; also table board.

North Side.

203 CASS-ST., THE ARDMORE—JUST OPENED; new and elegantly furnished; fine table; single and double; running water; walking distance. Telephone North 1363. MRS. S. J. KAUTZ.

378 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with homelike board. $4.50 and $5 per week.

283 E. INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board.

Hotels.

WINDSOR-CLIFTON HOTEL, FORMERLY Clifton House (European plan), corner Monroe and Wabash-av. 200 outside, cool, airy rooms; rates, $1.00 upward. House refurnished throughout. SAMUEL GREGSTEIN, Proprietor.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Telephone Oak. 192.

ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS.—NEW; fine table; elevator; overlooking lake. 792 Oak.

MIDLAND HOTEL, 167 AND 169 MADISON-ST.—Rooms with bath, 1 person, 75c; 2 persons, $1.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold running water, all modern conveniences; outside light and air; $3 per week and up. 18 38th-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE, TWO gentlemen; will give board after Sept 1. 2910 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM; ALL CONVENiences; private; good location; board if desired; reasonable. Address O 810, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE, COOL ROOM; OTHER pleasant rooms; near Auditorium. 270 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—WALKING DISTANCE, COOL, NEWly furnished front and other rooms. 329 Mich-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—TO G. A. R'S—COOL AND AIRY rooms with or without board; central location; 1 block from Clark and State-st. cars; quiet, refined neighborhood; prices reasonable. 343 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for 2 gentlemen; walking distance. 380 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; walking distance. 303 E. Huron.

TO RENT—357 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE, NICEly furnished rooms, every convenience.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3522 MICHIGAN-AV., RESIDENCE, modern, brown stone, 13 extra large rooms, hot water heat, east front; barn. Immediate possession. American Trust and Savings Bank. Trust Department.

TO RENT—3241 WABASH-AV., FINE MODERN residence, 25x75; lot 38x180; examine and see. NEWBURY & CO., Tel. Cent. 1055, 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 65TH AND Emerald-av., Englewood; $15 mo. KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25—NEW 8-R. STONE FRONT house; 391 E. 54th-st., near Woodlawn-av.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—12 TO 15 ROOM RESIdence, north of North-av., east of Orchard-st.; might consider near Northwestern "L"; $70 to $80. ENGELIN, JENSON & CO., 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—LES TOURS, 44TH AND INDIANA-av., 5 and 6 room flats; hardwood floors, steam heat, tapestry hung entrances; $35 up. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS APARTments, housekeeping, cool in summer, warm in winter. Allen, 145 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—3113 MICHIGAN-AV., 9-ROOM DUplex apartment; steam heat; $40. E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cen. 2449.

TO RENT—NICE 3 ROOMS AND BATH FLATS, only $9 and $10. 127 35th-st. See janitor or C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 3001 CALUMET-AV., SIX-ROOM flats; modern building. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW 7 R. STEAM H. FLAT, $25; 1257 Fulton-st., 2 min. walk to Lake-st. L station; 4-r. modern steam heated flat, $15, 281 W. North-av. A. S. TERRILL, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FOUR OR FIVE-ROOM steam-heated flat, between Western, Ashland, Jackson, and Lake. H. CANNON, 2187 W. Adams.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STEAM HEATED OFfice in Haymarket Theater Building. Elevator till 11 p. m. daily. See janitor.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—HAVE NEW FACTORY BUILDING, modern; there are a few vacant lofts; no better in city. Bldg. 153-9 S. Jefferson-st. See janitor. JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — LIGHT FLOORS, WITH POWER, steam heat, freight and passenger elevators, and electric light. 153 and 155 W. Jackson-blvd. See engineer.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

RECEIVER'S SALE—PEOPLE, ETC., EX REL., Auditor, vs. Globe Savings Bank et al.—Gen. No. 170,880:
Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause April 16, 1899, the Chicago Title and Trust company, receiver of said Globe Savings Bank, has solicited bids for the purchase of the premises No. 536 Roscoe-blvd., otherwise known and described as follows—to-wit:
Lot 87, Block 37, Ford's Sub. of Blocks 27, 28, 37, and 38, in Sub. of Section 19, 40, 14, except, etc., situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois; and that the said receiver has received the following bid for said property—viz.: Two thousand [$2,000] dollars—$400 cash and the remainder in annual payments of $400 each, with interest at 5 per cent per annum.
Now, unless a better bid for said property is received on or before the 21st day of August, A. D. 1900, the said bid will be submitted to the court for approval and the sale of said property made as the court shall order.
CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Receiver of Globe Savings Bank.
HENRY W. MAGEE, Solicitor for Receiver.

BELGIAN HARES.

AT STUD—THE GREAT PRINCE BRITAIN, BY Lord Britain, who earned $4,500; fancy does bred to grand bucks; also a fine trio of youngsters for sale. Washita Rabbitry, 155 S. Western-av.

BIG MONEY IN RAISING BELGIAN HARES; free circular tells how to start; $10 buys a blooded bred doe. Lawndale Belgian Hare Co., Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minn.

WESTERN BELGIAN HARE CO., 3249 STATE-st.; large stock of the finest strains from $10 up; before you invest visit us. Open evenings.

MATURED PEDIGREED STOCK, $10 UP; young $5 up; trios, $20 up. Oxford Belgian Hare Co., 2279 Austin-av. Take Lake-st. "L" to 48th-av.

AMERICAN BELGIAN HARE CO., 269 S. SACramento-av. We handle nothing but imported stock, from $25 up. Young from same, $5 up.

EVANSTON [ILL.] RABBITRY; IMPORTED stock. Seen Cornet? H. E. PATTEN & CO., 818 Foster.

SPECIAL SALE OF YOUNG PEDIGREED stock, old enough for early fall breeding; $5 up. Wyandotte Belgian Hare Co., 257 Ogden-av.

ACCOUNTANTS.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ACCOUNTANT, perfectly able to take entire charge of any bookkeeping department; thorough experience in all branches office work, correspondence, etc.; highest references. Address S 363, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WELL ESTABLISHED printing business; little money necessary. Address E T 605, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL, IN established real estate business. O 862, Tribune.

ARTIFICIAL PAPER FLOWERS.

WE HAVE ON HAND, READY FOR IMMEdiate shipment, a large line of artificial paper flowers, for flower carnivals, street parades, and general decoration. KEMPER ARTIFICIAL FLOWER CO., 3020 Elston-av., Chicago.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—GRAPHOPHONE, TYPEWRITER, OR diamond in exchange for new high-grade lady's or gent's 1900 bicycle; evenings. 3903 Cottage Grove-av., 2d floor.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

OLD, RARE, AND SCARCE BOOKS. BOOKS purchased. Antiquarian Book Store, 43 E. Van Buren-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL TAbles; tested tables, with privileges of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 Wabash.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

COMMON AND PRESSED BRICK FOR sale cheap. Merchant Iron and Steel Co., 234 La Salle.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE HIGH-grade corner apartment house on leading South Side boulevard, close to I. C. express trains; new and modern, steel construction; rentals over $10,000 per annum; incumbrance light, at 5%; price $100,000; will consider clear vacant, ripe to improve, clear improved, or cheap vacant and cash in exchange. M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Room 723.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
Frame dwelling on lot 50x100; also 50x67, vacant; all clear of incumbrance; north of 43d-st. Will take well located vacant or acres for whole or part; price, $20,000.
McKEY & POAGUE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 7-ROOM BRICK DWELling, east of Front-blvd., north of 39th-st., at $3,000, on monthly payments of $25 per month.
L. M. SMITH & BRO.,
Phone Oak. 501. 3947 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE—ACCOUNT OF removal, fine nearly new modern 10-room house, lot 50x165; everything first-class; choice neighborhood; fine trees, shrubbery, etc. Call or address owners, 2486 N. Hermitage, Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS NEAR TERMInus of N. W. Elevated; some bargains.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ONE OF THE choicest homes in Ravenswood to an A1 tenant, with high references. Address O 614, Tribune.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES [LESS R. R.], 6 MILES from Courthouse; railroad station on premises. J. W. HELMER, Room 66, 99 Washington-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—DELAVAN LAKE, ROOMY COTtage, completely furnished, wide verandas, summer kitchen, icehouse, 5 acres, fronting lake; trees, lawn, vegetables, fruits, and flowers; possession now; bargain. Photos and particulars 203 Reaper Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST FARM IN KANSAS; whether you want a farm for profit or a farm for leisure and pleasure, the Colony Farms are the best in Kansas, best anywhere—rich soil for crops, luxuriant natural grass for cattle raising, fine woodland, pure water, delightful climate, in the heart of nature's great shooting and fishing preserves. Free book, tells all about them, sent on request. J. B. LEWIS, 303 Congress-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—$2,100 BUYS 40-ACRE FARM, 8 miles from Waukegan, ¾ mile from Wadsworth, 42 miles north of Chicago; 5-room house; good soil; $1,000 cash; no trade; send for list.
OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND GRAIN FARMS—VAN Buren Co., Mich., all sizes and prices. Agent to show property.
E. RAMSDELL, 145 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH, VACANT PROPERTY along the Rock Island suburban line between South Englewood and Tracy; state price and location. Address G D 506, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE 240-ACRE IMproved farm, 50 miles from Chicago; value $15,000; want Chicago property.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington. [Sa.]

EXCHANGE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY; want smaller property or good farm; will assume. LANGOWSKY, 534 Ogden-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

$500, 3 YRS., 6½ PER CENT, SECURITY $1,300.
$500, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $1,200.
$700, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $1,500.
$800, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $1,500.
$800, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $3,500.
$700, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $1,600.
$4,000, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $10,000.
$8,000, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $18,000.
$1,500, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $3,500.
$1,400, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $3,500.
$1,400, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $4,000.
$200, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $1,000.
$700, 3 yrs., 6 per cent, security $1,500.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges for papers.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT.
South Side building loans made in 24 hours.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate,
with privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY,
from 4 to 6 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE; repayable in MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO building and loan association. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege to pay part or all before maturity and stop interest thereon. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—GRAHAM & SONS, Bankers, Fire Insurance, and Steamship Agents, 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 6% GOLD MORTGAGES, $500, $1,000, $1,200, $2,250. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

5 TO 6 PER CENT REAL ESTATE LOANS without commission; $500 and upward.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO., BANK FLOOR,
92 La Salle-st.

WILL LOAN $500 AND UPWARDS AT 5 TO 6 PER CENT; NO DELAY; SEE US.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 LA SALLE-ST.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates, in sums to suit; we pass on security.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO VACANT OR improved real estate, at 6 per cent; will divide. Address F L 371, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. w. corner La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE.
CALLAN & VARTY, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts. Loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES; BUILDing loans.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$4,200 LOAN; SECURITY $10,000, facing Union Park. LANGOWSKY, 534 Ogden-av.

MONEY AT ONCE—EASY TERMS, LOW RATES. LOGUE, McVicker's Theater Bldg., 3d floor, take elevator.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE WITH PREpayment privileges, on Chicago real estate.
HOLTON, SEELEY & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1875. TEL. HARRISON 597.
LOUIS WEBER & CO.,
341-343-345 S. CLARK-ST.
113-115 E. HARRISON-ST.
—MONEY ON YOUR NOTE—
WE MAKE LOANS TO
Any one holding a steady salaried position on their personal note, without indorser, signer, or mortgage, at just one-half the rate of interest asked by other loan concerns. We claim to be the fairest and most legitimate concern in this line of business.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without security; everything strictly private; quick service; lowest rates; easy payments.
218 LA SALLE-ST., SUITE 306.
Open until 7 p. m. Telephone Main 4564.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Loans on same, 6 per cent per annum. Give larger cash and loan values than companies.
RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED — LOANS on same, 6%; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; give larger cash and loan values than companies; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
Lowest rates. No publicity.
No security. Easy payments.
LOANS ON COLLATERALS. 1424 Unity Bldg.

BANK OF CHICAGO, 225 DEARBORN-ST. — General banking business; 4 per cent on time deposits; no charge on deposit accounts.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducement. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

H. W. BUCHMAN, 3101 STATE-ST.—RENTING, real estate loans, and insurance; collects rents, pays taxes, manages estates for non-residents.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED, well paying job printing office and book bindery in a growing Western city; material nearly all new; office will pay for itself in a few years; the best of reasons given for selling; terms easy. Address THEODORE BARRETT, Betz Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

IT BEING NECESSARY TO INCREASE THE capacity of my shop, want party with about $8,000 to take half interest in the manufacture of a patented tool and manage the same; safe proposition; investigation solicited. F R 275, Tribune.

A HIGHLY PROFITABLE MACHINE BUSIness will be sold shortly; price $15,000; gross profits $10,800 for 14 months; if you desire a good investment write us for further details. Address S 650, Tribune office.

BUY WHEAT ON PRESENT CONDITIONS; IT will surely sell much higher; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. K. COMSTOCK, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

REGISTERED PHYSICIAN—COMPETENT TO manage high-class institute; must control or influence capital. Address P 255, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED, UP-TO-date laundry, doing a good cash trade; a bargain. Address F R 206, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT LEAVING CITY WILL SACRIfice well introduced patent; 300 per cent profit; season just opening. FRANK, 420 Ashland Blk.

$500 AND SERVICES BUYS ⅓ INTEREST IN A produce commission business clearing $250 every month; refs. required. LEMON, 167 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT ONCE—MAGNIFIcent furnishings of the Z. L. Knotez residence, entire or separate; solid mahogany Davenport, parlor suit, music cabinet, curtains, rugs, pictures, medallions, work tables, English breakfast tables and fancy pieces, large quartered oak dining suit, with leather chairs; solid mahogany chamber suits, Dresden, brass, and steel beds, hair mattresses, odd dressers, chiffoniers, wardrobe, bookcases, roll-top desk, ladies' desks, library table; leather Turkish couch and chairs to match; everything you can possibly use is here; Acorn range, kitchen table, cupboards, screens, plants, etc. After today, 545 North Clark-st.

OUR GREAT SALE CONTINUES—NEW LOTS placed on sale every day. Entire salvage of Milo Moore, Pittsburg. Imperial velvet, 45c; exminster, 50c; body Brussels, 35c; velvet filling, 12c; also 9x9 probrussels rugs, $3.25; 9x12, $4.00; slightly soiled axminster rugs, solid patterns, $9.50; unsoiled Smyrna, 9x12, $10.00.
Open evenings.
PHALIN, BENNETT & CO.,
65 to 75 E. 31st-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

BARGAINS—PRICES MADE TO CLOSE OUT for season, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, water coolers, lawn sprinklers, wire cloth, etc. ORR & LOCKETT HDW. CO., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE SALE—FINE OAK AND BRASS dining and bedroom suits, also bedding and kitchen utensils; Tuesday, Aug. 14. Palace Warehouses, 176 E. 41st-st.

AT OUR PRICES YOU CAN FIT OUT A FOUR-room flat for $50 on easy payments. Standard Furn. Co., 369 State-st.

FOR SALE—OLD FURNITURE AND CARpets. Windsor-Clifton Hotel, Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

WILL BUY SECOND-HAND FURNITURE TO any amount; highest cash price. Address 163 State-st., Room 63.

LOT OF COTS FOR SALE, CHEAP. ADDRESS S 121, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FURNITURE, HOTELS, HOUSES, flats, etc. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

HAVE YOU SEEN THAT 5 FT. HIGH TOP SElect quartered golden oak $25 desk at Baker's? It has center drawer and is the biggest bargain in the city. Large line second-hand office fixtures, letter presses, etc., very low. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE DESKS—WE MAKE THEM; SPECIAL removal sale; bargains; new, damaged, and second-hand desks. Stafford Bros., Steinway Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

100 SHOP WORN RUNABOUTS, RUBBER TIRES; PRICES AT FROM $55 TO $80. WE NEED THE ROOM; MUST BE SOLD.
DURING AUGUST REDUCED PRICES ON TOP BUGGIES, SURREYS AND TRAPS, PHAETONS, STANHOPES, STATION WAGONS, GOLF BRAKES, BRAKE CARTS, ETC. ALL WARRANTED. VISITORS INVITED.
REPAIRING AND PAINTING LOW PRICES.
LOT SECOND-HAND VEHICLES very cheap.
CORNEAU & COMPANY,
381, 383, AND 385 WABASH-AV.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—$450 LATEST STYLE spider, 2 high-grade runabouts, Kimball Stanhope, and many other first-class vehicles and harnesses; unredeemed goods and must be sold. 4037 Wabash-av.

$350 BUYS HANDSOME, STYLISH, BLACK Kentucky horse, new top buggy, and harness; cost $650. 58 Campbell's barn, 47th-Grand; must sell; or address S 929, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE RUNABOUT, rubber tires; best make; good as new; also fine harness. Apply 3251 Michigan-av.

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Large Chickering upright, 195; Briggs upright, $100; Kimball upright, $100; Allager upright, $75; Grovesteen square, $10; Steinway upright, $225; Fischer upright, $100; Leland mahogany upright, $150; Harvard upright, $150; Whitney upright, $100; Decker Bros. upright, $200; Arion upright, $75; Chase upright, $150; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; large mahogany Knabe upright, $300; two used Knabe grands at a sacrifice; Steinway upright, $250; fine Steinway square, $150; Sterling mahogany upright, $200; Marshall & Wendell upright, $90; Fischer upright, $165; Stone square, $15; Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; Estey upright, $175; Grovesteen & Fuller upright, $90; Lyon & Healy upright, $90; three used Steinway grands, in perfect order, very low; Lyon upright, $100; Huntington oak upright, $175; Norris & Hyde mahogany upright, $175; Fischer upright, $150; Kellar mahogany upright, $190; Knabe mahogany upright, latest model, from rental, $375; Lyon & Healy uprights, $100. In estimating these values patrons must consider the excellent condition of the instruments.
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Full purchase price allowed within two years for any used piano or organ bought at bargain sale toward any new piano in our stock of higher price.
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NOTE THESE LOW PRICES
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The peerless Vose tone the admiration of musicians.
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Squares, $10, $15, $25. Organs, $10, $15, $20.
200 instruments to select from.
Easy terms of payment.
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Majestic.....Aug. 29	Sept. 26	Oct. 24	Nov. 21
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Aller..........Sept. 1 | Trave..........Sept. 15
Departure 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
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K. Luise. Aug. 23, 10 a. m. | Barbarossa. Sep. 20, 9 am
G. K'fürst. Sep. 6, 2 pm | Fr. d. Gr....Oct. 4, 1 pm
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Bar'ossa. Aug. 16, 10 am | Fr. d. Gr...Aug. 30, 1 pm
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser Wm. II...Aug. 18 Ems..........Sept. 1
Departure 11 A. M.
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Sailings every Wednesday at noon.
SS. Aragonia.....Aug. 15 | SS. Southwark..Sept. 5
SS. Friesland.....Aug. 29 | SS. Westernland. Sept. 12
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
French line—New York to Havre—Paris in one week.
Sailing every Thursday at 10 a. m.
La Touraine.....Aug. 9 | La Lorraine......Aug. 23
La Bretagne.....Aug. 16 | L'Aquitaine......Aug. 30
Company special vestibuled train Havre-Paris in four hours. Reduced cabin rates, $55.00 and upwards.
FIRST TRIP NEW TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. LA LORRAINE sails Aug. 23, 10 a. m.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH [LONDON] CHERBOURG [PARIS] AND HAMBURG.
A. Victoria.....Aug. 16 | K. Friedrich....Aug. 30
F. Bismarck.....Aug. 23 | DEUTSCHLAND..Sep. 4
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
Also N. Y. to CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
Pennsylvania....Aug. 25 | Pretoria..........Sept. 1
Belgravia........Aug. 28 | Palatia..........Sept. 8
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY.

Furnessia	Sept. 1	Sept. 29
Ethiopia	Aug. 25	Oct. 6
Astoria.........Aug. 18	Sept. 22	Oct. 27
City of Rome	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Anchoria	Sept. 15	Oct. 20

Or with tour embracing Scotland, England, and Ireland. Berths must be reserved now for best accommodations. Apply to any of our local agents or HENDERSON BROTHERS,
176 Jackson-blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SHORT ROUTE TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New York, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, 3½ hours distant from either Paris or London. New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam, and Rotterdam. Rates, 1st-class, $75 and up; 2d-class, $45 and up. Other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers, $55 and upward. Holland-America Line, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco; GAELIC, Aug. 21; HONGKONG MARU, Aug. 29; CHINA, Sept. 6. For rates, freight or passenger, apply to
W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

DOMINION LINE—
FAST TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
S. S. NEW ENGLAND, 11,600 tons...AUG. 15TH
MONTREAL—LIVERPOOL.
S. S. DOMINION........................AUG. 25TH
Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool and Londonderry.
Lowest rates in all classes.
Lake Megantic...Aug. 17 | Lake Superior....Aug. 24
NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agt., 182 S. Clark-st.
Telephone Central 1569.

GAZE'S ESCORTED TOURS [57TH YEAR] TO EUROPE and Paris Exposition; programs sent free; choice steamer berths; travel tickets everywhere. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of spring parties and excursions. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
SUMMER TOURS ON GREAT LAKES.
To Mackinac Island, St. Ignace, Sault Ste. Marie, Grand Marais, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock, Bayfield, Ashland, and Duluth.
Steamers leave Chicago every Tuesday at 8 p. m. Secure passage from W. A. Fletcher, 103 Adams-st.; Henry Gaze & Sons, 220 S. Clark-st.; Thomas Cook & Son, 234 S. Clark-st.; F. E. Scott, Palmer House, or at company's office and docks, Rush and Water-sts., Chicago.
Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 1643 Central.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANS. CO.
New steel steamship "Illinois," Wednesdays, 1 p. m.; Saturdays, 4 p.m. for Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, MACKINAC ISLAND, Cheboygan, SAULT STE. MARIE, and points north and east. "City of Charlevoix," Tuesdays, 1 p.m.; Fridays, 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, and Grand Traverse Bay ports, also Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs. Through tickets sold to all points.
General office and dock, east end Michigan-st. Tel. Central 572.
Up-town offices, 103 Adams-st., 220 and 234 Clark-st., 15 Congress-st., Palmer House.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS FOR MILWAUkee, 9:30 a. m. and 9 p. m. daily; for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, and White Lake, 7:30 p. m. daily; for Racine, 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. daily; for Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 9 p. m., except Sunday; for Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, and Escanaba, 8 p. m., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; for Green Bay City, Wednesday, 8 p. m.; for Mackinac Island (S. S. "Georgia"), 8:30 p. m. Saturday. Ticket office and docks, foot Michigan-av. Tel. Central 76.

MANITOU STEAMSHIP CO.—THE PALATIAL steamship Manitou, for Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Buffalo, all Eastern and Lake Superior points. Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts. Telephone Central 1487.

CHICAGO, SAUGATUCK AND DOUGLAS Trans. Co., daily [except Sunday], 8 p. m. Special Mondays, 8:15 a. m.; fare $1; round trip $1.75. Dock east end Michigan-st. 'Phone Central 572; cheapest route for Holland, Grand Rapids, and other Michigan points.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave dock State-st. bridge daily (except Friday, Saturday, and Sunday) at 8 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. and 11:30 p. m., for Holland, Grand Rapids, and other Michigan points. 'Phone Main 4648.

PLEASURE TRIPS!
SEND FOR GAZE'S BOOK OF TOURS VIA LAKE, RIVER, AND RAIL.
Through tickets sold and berths reserved for all Lake Steamer Lines.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark.

WILLIAMS' LINE TO SO. HAVEN, 50C—EXcursion leaves 9 a. m., returns 10:30 p. m.; 3 trips daily, 7 and 9 a. m., 11:30 p. m.; Saturday special 2 p. m.; connections Kalamazoo, Battle Creek. North end Rush-st. bridge. Tel. Cent. 1487.

SUMMER TOURS VIA ALL LAKE STEAMERS.
WM. A. FLETCHER, Expert Tourist Agent.
Removed from Clark-st. to new office, 103 Adams-st. Steamer berths reserved in advance.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE—STEAMER AMERICA daily 9:30 a. m., Sunday 10 a. m., daily except Sat. 7:30 p. m., Sat. 4:15 and 11 p. m. Dock No. 1 State-st. 75 cts. excursion. Tel. C. 572.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South [except fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Spec..	* 8:30 am	* 9:20 pm
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim..	* 1:30 pm	*11:20 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur..	* 5:30 pm	*11:20 am
St. Louis and Springfield Diamond Special	*10:15 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis and Springfield Daylight Special	* 9:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo, Decatur, St. L. local..	† 8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Fast Mail—Memp., N. Orl's..	* 2:50 am	
Bloomington & Chatsworth..	† 5:30 pm	†11:20 am
Southern Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Kankakee & Gilman	* 4:00 pm	*10:00 am
Omaha, San Francisco	* 5:15 pm	* 9:35 am
Dubuque, S'x City, S'x Falls..	* 6:15 pm	*10:20 am
Omaha, Denver, S. Francisco..	*11:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C..	*11:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:10 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque, Ft. Dodge & Lyle..	†10:05 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Dubuque Exp..	† 3:00 pm	† 1:30 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 91 Adams-st. and 15 Congress-st. Telephones—City office (except Sunday), M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.	*11:00 am	* 4:40 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex..	† 3:30 pm	† 2:55 pm
St. Louis Limited Express..	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis and Peoria Express.	*11:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria and Texas Limited....	*11:00 am	* 4:40 pm
Forrest Accommodation.......	* 4:35 pm	* 9:50 am
Detroit Day Express..........	* 9:25 am	*10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. York..	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Bost. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Mont. & Can. Ex..	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston....	*12:40 pm	* 3:35 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. 'Phone Cent. 1767.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Joliet Accommodation	† 8:00 am	† 7:30 pm
Prairie State Exp.—St. Louis..	* 9:00 am	8:00 pm
The Alton Limited—St. Louis..	*11:15 am	4:30 pm
The Alton Limited—Peoria..	†11:15 am	4:30 pm
Peoria and Kansas City.......	* 5:00 pm	1:45 pm
Dwight Accom.	* 5:30 pm	9:30 am
Kas. City, Denver & Calif'a..	* 6:30 pm	8:45 am
St. Louis Palace Express.....	* 9:00 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis & K.C. Midnight Spl.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria & Springf'd Night Ex..	*11:30 pm	7:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. CO.—CITY OFFICE 230 S. Clark-st. 'Phone Har. 2357. Depot, 12th-st. and Park Row. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood & Pacific Coast	* 2:45 am / * 6:15 pm	* 9:45 am / *10:55 pm
Duluth and Superior........	* 6:15 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†8:35 am / †11:30 pm	† 1:10 pm / † 6:25 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire.	†8:35 am	† 6:25 pm
Burlington Local	† 4:00 pm	† 9:25 am
Waukesha Special	† 5:00 pm	† 8:25 am
Sunday Special	8:30 am	8:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. 'Phone 2380 M.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos..	* 6:30 pm / * 6:55 am	* 9:30 am / *10:00 pm
Des Moines, Marshall'n.	*10:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local....	† 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. Tel. Central 721. Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," D. Moines, Omaha, Denver..	*10:00 am	* 8:30 pm
Des Moines, Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 6:30 pm / *10:30 pm	* 7:42 am / * 9:30 am
Denver, Omaha, Sioux City..	*10:30 pm	* 7:42 am
Sioux City, Omaha, Des Moines	* 5:30 pm / *10:30 pm	* 6:55 am / * 9:03 am
Northern Iowa and Dakotas..	*10:30 pm	* 7:42 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids..	†12:15 pm	* 7:42 am
Black Hills and Deadwood..	*10:30 pm	* 7:42 am
Duluth Limited..............	*10:00 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, Eau Claire	* 9:00 am / * 6:30 pm / *10:15 pm	* 9:00 pm / *12:25 pm / * 9:45 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 9:00 am	*10:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	*10:15 pm	* 9:45 am / * 7:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 9:00 am / †11:30 pm	* 6:10 pm / *11:15 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton Jct.....	3:00 pm	†11:15 am
Green Bay and Menominee..	† 9:00 am	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm	† 7:00 am / † 9:30 am
Osh'kh, G. Bay, Men'minee, Marquette & L. Superior	* 3:00 pm	† 9:30 am / † 7:00 am
Green Bay, Florence, Hurley.	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Davenport, Rock Island—Lv. *10:00 a. m., *12:35 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Davenport—Lv. †3:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. *7:25 a. m., *8:45 a. m., †10:10 a. m., †4:45 p.m., *6:30 p. m., †11:40 p. m. Rockford—Lv. *3 am, †9 am, a2:00 pm, †6:30 pm.
Beloit and Janesville—†3:00 a. m., *4:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †4:25 p. m., †4:45 p. m., †6:30 p. m.
Janesville—†5:05 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *10:00 p. m. *10:15 p. m.
Waukesha—†7 a. m., *9 a. m., †3 p. m., *8 p.m.
Green Lake—*3 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3 p.m.
Lake Geneva—Lv. a8 a.m., *8:45 a.m., b9:10 a.m., d1:30 p.m., a2:02 p.m., †3:30 p.m., †5:05 p.m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., a4 a. m., †7 a. m., †8 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Dly. †Ex. Sun. aSun. dFri. and Sat. kDly. to Green Bay. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDly. to Menominee.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison streets.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
G. Bay, L. Mt., Marquette..	† 3:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville..	† 8:00 am	† 5:35 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Delavan, Wausau, Merrill..	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Madison and West	* 9:00 am	† 4:00 pm
Delavan-Beloit	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Delavan, Burlington	a 1:55 pm	m 8:25 am
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville..	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub..	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Delavan, G. Bay, Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Mad., P. du Chien & West..	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville..	† 4:00 pm	†10:25 am
Madison, Janesville	† 5:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota..	* 6:15 pm	* 7:55 am
Rockford and Beloit	* 6:15 pm	* 8:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City, Des Moines	* 6:15 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis—The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis—The Fast Mail	* 9:55 pm	* 7:00 am
Green Bay, Iron Mountain, H'ghton, Calumet, Marq. The Copper Country Lim.	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul—Minneapolis	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Wausau, Minocqua, etc.	*10:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City.	†10:30 pm	†10:30 pm
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota..	†10:30 pm	†10:30 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Denver..	†10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

Milwaukee, depart—*3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *9:55 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
Waukesha—*9:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.
Fox Lake—*8:30 a. m., †11:30 p. m., *2:10 p. m., †5:10 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only. s—Sat. only. m—Mon. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines.....	* 2:50 am	† 4:45 pm
Illinois & Davenport Mail....	* 9:00 am	† 7:50 pm
Des Moines & Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	† 4:30 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Washington & Oskaloosa....	† 9:00 am	† 4:40 pm
Joliet Express	†11:45 am	† 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	† 5:50 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls.	* 4:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:02 pm	† 9:40 am
Joliet Special	† 5:00 pm	* 8:25 am
K. City, St. Joseph, L'nworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	* 5:45 pm	* 1:45 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Fairbury..	* 6:30 pm	*10:45 am
Local to Davenport	† 6:30 pm	* 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln, Composite Libr'y Buf. 1st Cl. Dining car service.	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Mn.	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Kas. City, Atch., St. Joe, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Burlington, Ia.....	† 8:20 am	† 2:00 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle.	† 8:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston.	† 8:20 am	† 2:50 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa.	†11:30 am	† 2:50 pm
All points in Texas	†11:30 am	* 2:50 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	†11:30 am	† 2:50 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.	†11:30 am	† 2:50 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk..	* 4:00 pm	† 2:50 pm
Denver, Utah, California..	* 4:00 pm	* 2:50 pm
Ottawa and Streator	* 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	* 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Lincoln, Omaha, C. Bluffs..	* 5:50 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph..	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis..	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Quincy and Kansas City....	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis..	*10:55 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver....	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Keokuk and Fort Madison..	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden & Calif..	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. Phone Cent. 2037.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Streator, Galesburg, Ft. Mad.	† 7:58 am	† 5:02 pm
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth..	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Joliet, Lockport, and Lemont.		† 9:00 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet..	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex..	* 6:00 pm	* 8:25 am
K. City, Cal., and Mexico...	*10:00 pm	* 7:40 am
K. City, Tex., and Oklahoma.		* 9:00 pm

EASTERN ROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St. June 17, 1900.

	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.45 am	† 5.40 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 9.00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 3.30 pm	†11.10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9.30 pm	* 6.20 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.00 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	* 6.20 am
Via Pere Marquette R. R.		
Grand Rapids Express	* 6.45 am	†10.00 pm
Muskegon and Harbor Springs	† 6.45 am	†10.00 pm
Grand Rapids and Traverse City	†12.00 n'n	† 9.00 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 4.50 pm	†11.30 am
Grand Rapids and Harbor Springs	† 7.30 pm	† 9.00 am
Grand Rapids Express	*11.30 pm	† 7.05 am
Petoskey and Bay View	†11.30 pm	† 7.05 am
Via Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.		
Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City	† 5.15 pm	† 4.30 am
Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City	* 9.35 pm	† 6.30 am
Grand Rapids Express	*11.30 pm	† 5.25 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.
§Sundays at 9.35 pm.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Fort Wayne and Alliance..	† 7:00 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville..	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	* 9:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	* 9:30 am	*5:00 pm
Balto., Wash., Phila., & N. Y.	* 9:30 am	*5:00 pm
New York Fast Line	*12:30 pm	*2:50 pm
Balto., Wash., Phila., & N. Y.	*12:30 pm	*2:50 pm
Pgh., Balto., and Wash.	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington..	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York..	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville..	* 8:40 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:40 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:40 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown & New Castle.	*12:00 night	*6:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*12:00 night	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. (on Elevated Loop) and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	No.	Leave.	Arrive.	No.
Day Express, local		† 7:15 pm		
Buff., Alb'y & N. Y.	4	* 8:30 am	* 7:30 am	
N. Y. & Bos. Spl..	10	*10:30 am	* 4:00 pm	21
New England Ex..	14	* 2:00 pm	* 9:30 am	15
Lake Shore Lim..	22	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm	19
Elkhart Accom..	176	† 5:45 pm	†10:00 am	175
N. Y. & Bos. Ex..	28	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am	37
Buffalo & the East.	32	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm	23

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 131 Adams-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Telephone Central 558. *Daily. †Except Sun. ‡Except Sat. †Except Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville..	† 8:20 am	*5:22 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Brazil..	D†11:05 am	†1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:50 pm	D*10:15 pm
Arkansas & Texas	D* 1:50 pm	D*1:45 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim..	* 7:00 pm	D*9:00 am
Terre Haute & Evansville..	*11:34 pm	*6:35 am
Southern Ill. & Thebes.....	*11:34 pm	†6:35 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket office, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati..	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:32 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati..	† 8:30 am	* 5:32 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati..	*11:45 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati..		* 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:30 pm	*10:15 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati..	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket offices, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. & Wash. Vest. Limited..	10:20 am	8:45 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest. Lim.	3:30 pm	8:30 am
Columbus, Wheeling, Cleveland and Pittsburg Express	8:00 pm	6:50 am
Local	7:30 am	5:15 pm

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Elevated Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express..	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:30 pm	5:25 pm
New York and Boston Express..	10:30 pm	7:40 am

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

ERIE LINES—[CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad]—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station. 'Phone 965 Main.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	† 6:25 pm
New York and Boston	*10:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:30 pm	* 5:30 pm
Rochester & Huntington Ac.	*4:10 pm	*10:00 am
New York and Boston	*8:30 pm	* 7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va....	*8:30 pm	* 7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row, and 22d, 39th, 53d and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington..	* 1:00 pm	*11:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville....	* 1:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati..	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

SCHLESINGER & MAYER

Reversible golf 'gs

Nowhere else in America such a gathering of those high-class reversible golfing cloths—of such beauty of design—of such diversity of weave—as *here*—concededly so. The record of last year—the stocks and styles that gave S. & M. supreme prestige among Chicago's correct dress exclusivists—will remain unbroken.

The several large factories, the product of which we controlled a year ago, have been for months designing and elaborating upon patterns for this noteworthy exhibition. The result is obvious—no fugitive stocks, no doubtful or passe patterns—all the very finest materials, in weights ranging from 16 to 80 ounces—qualities for which other *less prepared* merchants ask from $2 to $7.50 yd.—you will be sure to find here in a brilliant, practically unlimited assortment at $1.50 to $5.

$1½, $2 and up to $5

Basement—100 pcs. broadcloth Venetians and granite cloths—all the new fall colorings—50c.

Shirt waists for men.

First shown in Chicago at S. & M.'s—naturally—these ideal garments for warm weather comfort. Men's shirt waists to measure—from shirting in the most approved, correct fabrics.

Electric 'busses, fare 5c

Automobiles run between this store and the Northwestern depot at frequent intervals. An innovation appreciated more and more every day—cool, clean, comfortable and cheap.

Fall frocks: sample suits, rainy day skirts, golf skirts: 58%.

Phenomenal mid-season selling—second week of the sale—that remarkable purchase of sample lines, models and exhibition pieces—some 1,200 garments from three leading tailors secured *at 58c on the dollar*—an offering impossible thirty days hence.



$5 Rainy day skirts; golf skirts—An English weaver's surplus cloth stock secured by an American tailor during dull season brings these swell garments to prices impossible later—$5, $7.50, $10.

$7½ The new swell golf capes—in all sizes and colors—at equally impossible prices later—here or elsewhere—$5, $8.75, $10 and $12.50.

Fine foulard silk suits—reduced almost half—strictly high-class garments—clearing $30 and $40.

New taffeta silk skirts.
Unlined dress skirts—flaring flounce—extra heavy taffeta silk, in the latest Paquin model—rare value—$13.50 and $10.



Children's one-piece dresses—cheviots, serge and Scotch mixtures—6 to 14 yrs.—all reduced—$3.90.

Children's cambric, gingham and batiste dresses—all one piece—handsomely trimmed—reduced one-half—clearing—$1.00, $1.50, $2.25 and $2.50.

Dimity and organdie suits—clearing—final reductions of half—at $5, $7.50 and $15.

45o early fall sample suits and costumes, cheviots, homespuns, venetians and broadcloths—skirts made with the new habit back, gathered plaited back—all really remarkable values—at $10, $12, $15 and $25—blouse waist, box coats, Persian yokes, bishop and coat sleeves, etc.

$10 **$15**



Black pierolas

Black "silk finish" pierolas—the climax of black goods selling—Monday with a preliminary offering such as occurs but once in a season—and then only *here*.

It's a great purchase—a great sale—such as shrewd shoppers have learned to expect only at S. & M.'s—with their close trade relations with two of the world's foremost black goods weavers. **65c**

Preliminary showing and selling of the new "silk finish" black pierolas—special offering prior to the annual opening. First glimpse of these popular new fall French and English pierola cloths, with beautiful rich silk lustre. From orders placed earlier with two of the world's leading black goods weavers, we are enabled to put forward for this occasion two special qualities sterling black goods values, typical of the great fall stocks now here. To-morrow these ideal fabrics, which have already attained high favor in the east—two remarkable offerings—*now* 65c and 95c. **95c**

Basement—50c for black all-wool broadcloth Venetians and granites—special offer'g, 50c.

Sample laces 33⅓%

Sample pieces and trial lengths secured at about 33⅓% on the dollar.

250 pieces lace all-overs, lace inserted, guipure, venise lace all-overs—offered at 25c on the dollar—at 25c, 45c and 95c. **25c**

10,000 sample all-overs—all the finest and daintiest allovers—waist, yoke and dress lengths—19c per piece. **19c**

White and cream applique laces—serpentine, renaissance and guipure laces—Cluny and Battenberg galloons—samples—9c, 19c, 39c.

Clearing the summer wash laces—white trimming laces—all the broken sets and odd widths and discontinued patterns of fine white trimming laces—including fine val., torchon and pt. de Paris laces—all to go at 5c and 10c. **5c** **10c**

Final shirt waist clearance.

More than one good reason why the crowds are coming and the goods are going as nowhere else—waists were never priced as *here*.

50c White waist sensation—sheer white India linen and dimity shirt waists—surplus lots from the best known makers at a fraction of regular value—far better than those elsewhere advertised as "worth $2.50"—clearing at 50c.

$1 White waist sensation—the daintiest sheer white waists—India linens, lawns, dimities—French backs—flared cuffs—up to date fashions in every respect—compare them with those waists so extensively advertised as "worth $3.50."

50c Colored waist sensation—swell colored waists—reduced regardless of regular prices—with handsome embroidery insertion—tucked, hemstitched, soft flared and laundered cuffs—in two lots at 50c and $1.

$2.50 Silk waist sensation—Choice taffeta and habutai shirt waists in scores of designs—unlined, in black and white—at $2.50 and $3.65.

Basement—25c for stylish white and colored shirt waists—closing at 25c.

An August silk clearing sale.

General reductions on all the foulards and other hot weather silks. All the short lengths—all broken lines—all the odd pieces, prior to placing fall lines, have been marked to move *at once.* *Not* the short ends and passe patterns of a previous period, but regular dress patterns—even longer pieces—foulards that formerly sold for two and three times their present prices—the season's choicest colorings and designs—clearing at 35c, 50c and 58c yard.

35c **50c**

58c White and cream taffetas, 58c—An early purchase of 50 pieces of superior high grade taffetas—exceptionally strong weave and very high lustre—suitable for dress or lining purposes—the best taffeta for the price in Chicago—58c.

Rich black silks—Twenty pieces black peau de soie of the most excellent grade and finish—the best black silk in America at $1—comparison invited. Also swell black taffeta silks—sterling silk values—21 to 36 inch—58c, 75c and 95c. **75c**

10c Basement—2,000 yards taffeta silk remnants, in dress lining lengths—navy blue, cardinal, gray, tan, brown, cerise, reseda, old rose, violet, etc.—all the better qualities from the main department—50c yard. Also wash silk and foulard remnants—10c, 25c and 35c. **25c**

Wash remts. to go

Fine foreign wash fabrics—the most desirable of the season—to go at once.

An opportunity to buy the choicest foreign wash goods at less than half earlier prices—imported linen batistes in lace effects, etc.—all in two great lots at 9c and 12½c. **9c** **12½c**

Imported French Chambrays, Scotch ginghams, in shirt waist, skirt and dress lengths—all 17c. **17c**

Imported dotted Swisses, dimities, crepe meteors, embd. Scotch ginghams, etc.—reduced to 25c. **25c**

Basement—No price too small to close the odd lots—thousands of serviceable lengths for shirt waists, dressing sacques, etc.—dimities, figured lawns, batistes, foulards, etc.—*an out-and-out clearance*—at 4c, 8c and 8c. **4c**

Sample embdys.

2,500 pieces at *a third regular prices.*

10c for sample pieces and broken sets fine Hamburg, Swiss and Nainsook flouncings, edgings, etc.—10c, 15c, 25c.

65c for 27 and 45 inch lace combination flouncings and skirtings—sheer Swiss and Nainsook—65c, 95c, $1.45.

25c for fine sheer Swiss and Nainsook allovers and tuckings—25 and 50 rows.

Basement—5c and 8c for fine flouncings, edgings and insertions—great bargains.

Closing the stock of high-class shoes: 40% to 50%.



Great gathering—*great selling*—great event. Closing the second floor shoe department *outright*—an immediate clearing of all high-grade shoes and oxfords at 40% to 50% below regular prices—prior to opening a new main floor shoe store in the old Burley building, 145 State street.

Shoes and oxfords: great 1.65 offering—high-grade shoes and oxfords in the new 1900 styles—some 2,000 pairs stylish, sensible shoes and oxfords, all broken lines, from some of the best manufacturers in America. Shoes and oxfords far better than those advertised elsewhere as "bargains" at $3.50 and $4—all go at $1.65—cost more to make. **1.65**

Great 2.25 sale shoes and oxfords. The same makes that regularly cost 40% to 50% more—in the new 1900 lasts—swell, strictly best shoes and oxfords—all styles and kinds—among them the famed Edwin C. Burt and other well-known makes so generally advertised elsewhere as "worth $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00"—all marked in one great lot—$2.25. **2.25**



Handk'ch'f event

That annual after-inventory handkerchief offering—great lots for saving. 5,000 dozen handkerchief "seconds"—the entire season's collection from prominent manufacturers in Belfast and St. Gall—all more or less imperfect, but a grand opportunity to secure four and five fine handkerchiefs for the usual price of one—linen and Swiss embroidered—colored, hemstitched, revered or lace trimmed handkerchiefs at 9c, 14c and 19c—extra offering. **9c** **14c**

Basement—Hdkf. clearing—3c and 5c.

20% off Stuttgarter

After-inventory clearing of "that Stuttgarter" sanitary underwear—merino and all-wool—a discount of *20%*.

Women's nat'l and white Stuttgarter union suits.



Women's natural and white vests—long and short sleeves—drawers. Children's Stuttgarter garments—all sizes. **20% off**

Summer weight underwear—closing out all broken lines of all imported union suits in summer weights of lisle and merino—long sleeves, short sleeves and low neck—all full-fashioned—regular made—closing at, the suit, **75c**

75% saved.

Soiled linens, towels: special.

33⅓% to 60% under usual prices—the Star and Crescent mill's entire sample line—with all samples, manufacturer's seconds, etc.

15c 15c for finest bath towels, made from double yarns—15c, 28c and 50c. Bath mats, bath sheets and wash cloths—some 5,000 pieces high-grade summer linens—50% off. **25c**

$1.69 for summer weight fringed bed spreads—extra size for brass beds.

$2.75 imported Marseilles spreads.

$2.50 for *dinner cloths*—hemstitched—2¼ yard lengths—also soiled and sample pattern cloths—unmatchable cloth values.

25c for *tray cloths* and *center pieces*—a great lot—slightly soiled—many worth double—during this offering, all 25c.

89c for pillow cases—*all linen, hand hemstitched*—22½x36 in.—much below today's import cost—some 900 pairs.

12c Basement—2c, 4c and 7½c for thousands of sample bath, huck, momie and glass towels.....12c dozen for fringed fruit doilies.....58c for odd half dozens all linen napkins—great lot of odd and soiled pieces. **53c**

Sample undermuslins: 33⅓% off

A phenomenal purchase of sample lots—from one of the foremost manufacturers—strictly high-grade undermuslins—in two great lots.

50c 50c undermuslin sensation—50c for Gretchen gowns, tucked and embroidery inserted—for cambric umbrella skirts—hemstitched tucked flounces—for nainsook corset covers, lace, ribbon and bead trimmed—50c for cambric umbrella drawers.

$1.00 undermuslin sensation—$1 for fine long cloth and cambric gowns—choice of 10 styles—daintiest lace and embroidery—$1 for cambric umbrella skirts with deep lace inserted and edged flounces—for fine nainsook umbrella drawers, lace inserted. **$1**

35c 35c for children's colored dresses—ginghams, dimities, percales—trimmed with fine needlework, beading, etc.—in delicate colorings—to close, 35c, 69c, 95c. 25c for baby hats and bonnets—French hand-made and domestic—to close, $1, 50c and 25c. **$2**

Basement—25c for women's gowns, drawers, skirts, chemises and corset covers—best material, well made, finely trimmed—all generously cut—choice 25c.

Midsummer hats

Chicago's most popular ready-to-wear hat—"the Vogue."



An extremely modish effect, with artistic broad brim—of soft gray fur felt—trimmed with gray corded silk ribbon, silk covered buttons to match—the new creased crown—*as yet not copied in inferior qualities or models*—$1.45. **$1.45**

Felt "crushers," 65c.

White pique hats and duck hats—the popular "excursion" hat, trimmed with polka dot scarfs—*special price*—45c. **45c**

Men's shirt waists



The much-mooted *men's shirt waists*, first shown in Chicago at S. & M.'s, naturally—these ideal men's garments for warm weather comfort. Men's shirt waists to measure—from shirting material in the most approved, correct shirting fabrics—made in the highest style of the art—special introductory offering—up from **$3**

Men's fancy puff bosom shirts—reduced to 95c.

Mme. LeFevre's high-standard toilet articles: demonstration.

By the use of Mme. LeFevre's toilet specialties a perfect complexion can be created by natural methods—the LeFevre toilets being of such genuine merit that when once tried they are invariably used. For years these preparations have been highly esteemed in the east. All this week special demonstration, in the main floor toilet section, by Mme. Milhous, an expert. S. & M. sole western agents.



Velvo—Will positively remove the deepest *lines* and *wrinkles* and fill out hollow and sunken cheeks.

Royale Freckle Balm—No case of freckles so severe that this balm will not remove without injury to the finest skin—very effective.

Royale Hand Whitener—By its use the hands are bleached to a soft whiteness—popular wherever used.

Rejena—Restores gray hair to its natural color, contains no sulphur or lead, and is not a dye. Surprisingly effective—guaranteed to cure dandruff.

Creme Royale—Has stood the test for years and will absolutely cure liver spots, moth patches, sunburn and all disfigurements of the skin—very effective.

Special sale standard summer toilet articles.

10c for box Mennen's talcum powder.
29c for a box Pozzoni's face powder.
8c for cake of Kirk's Juvenile soap.
8c for cake James S. Kirk's highly perfumed "Shandon Bells" toilet soap.
27c for oz. Lautier's "May Bells."
58c for oz. of Guerlain's "Jicky."
45c 8-oz. bot. Kirk's violet water.

Celnart—Never fails to develop the bust.

Creme of Almonds and Honey—An invisible make-up that cannot be detected under the strongest light.

Mando—Will remove superfluous hair in three minutes without irritation to the most delicate skin. Mando makes it disappear like magic.

Royale Pimple and Blackhead Cure—will positively cure these little pests, which are such a disfigurement—wonderfully successful.



Corset clearance.

All broken assortments price-cut in two.

50c for a choice line of popular summer net and fancy dimity corsets—all up to date models—very special.

75c for broken lines and sample corsets—fine batistes and summer net corsets—all popular lengths and styles, including many well-known makes.



Basement—sample corsets at 19c, 29c, 39c.

Sample hosiery.



Less than import cost—one price on the entire balance of the import hosiery samples—25c.

Also an extra shipment of those extremely popular and fashionable summer shades of mercerized silk hosiery for women, considered indispensable to the Oxford, Vassar or tennis shoe—a special sale price— **25c**

Basement—11c pair for women's fast black plain and Richelieu ribbed hosiery, with all white feet—clearing— **11c**

Fall furniture: beds, bedding.

Fall's foremost furniture feature—a half-price affair, greater and grander than ever—more *real bargains* than ever.



$7½ for extension table—made of best selected oak, with polished finish—massive design—45x45 inch top—five heavy rope patterned legs—an unmatchable bargain.

China closets in oak, with bent glass ends—well put together—greatly reduced to **$12**

Clearing of fine parlor furniture—marked to move *immediately*—parlor suits, fancy chairs, Davenports, Morris chairs, etc.—$25, $18, $12, $8.50.

Highly polished parlor rockers—oak or mahogany finish—rare values at **$3.50**

Complete bed outfit, $45—full-size brass bed, finished in either hand applied gold lacquer or polette effect—one Turkish box spring—one 40-lb. curled hair mattress in choice ticking—this bed complete—extraordinary bargain—$45.

Clearing curtains: grand values

85% to 60% under regular prices—a fortunate purchase of 3,000 pairs—curtains of *all* kinds—with equal reductions on all overstocks.

15c for 3,000 yards fancy fish net—very desirable patterns.

$2.75 for Damascus striped curtains—exceptionally good colorings—clearing at half.

$1 for Japanese porch or sun shades—weather proof—choice $1 each.

$1.50 for couch covers—swell new Persian colorings—all handsomely fringed—half regular—$1.50.

$1.75 for India prints for curtains, couch throws—$1.75, $2.75.

$1 for odd lace curtains—500 pair in real renaissance, Brussels, Irish point and French effects—$1 up.

62½c for ruffled muslin curtains—summer colorings—at half.



Photo. supplies.

After-inventory specials for professional or amateur.

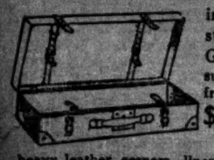


Ray camera—size 4x5—fitted with achromatic lens and diaphragms—time or snap shot shutter—one dozen plates and tripod—developing and printing outfit—complete, at **$2.95**

20c for "Dixie" vignetters—up to 5x7.
12c for Todd's "First Step in Photography."
45c for plate holders—4x5 and 5x7 in.
85c for sliding tripods—to fit any camera.
Smith's toning solution, 8 oz. bottle, 19c.

$5 sale suit cases

A remarkable after-inventory offering—lowering the stocks.



Genuine cowhide suit cases, with steel frame—sewed and riveted—brass lock & catches—bound with heavy leather corners—linen lined—skirt fold—24 in. size—exceptionally roomy and carefully constructed—a very special offering at **$5**

Hammocks—clearing the entire line at half and less—strong, durable, attractive, comfortable—*very* special at— **95c**

French table china 25%: dinner sets, tumblers and beer steins.

Final clearing reductions on all surplus stocks—with the entire 1900 sample lines of a dozen or more famous foreign firms—great offering.

Imported beer mugs—newest designs—much below regular prices.



45c for imported beer mugs—embossed panels and mottoes, with nicely chased metal covers.

75c for ½ liter imported beer mugs—buff colored with scene panels and mottoes—nicely chased, metal covers, complete.

$1.20 for large imported buff beer mugs—tinted panels—finely chased metal covers.

French table china—sample lines direct from famous Limoges factories—representing Pouyat, Haviland, Sazerat & Marty, Martin Freres, Lanternier, etc.—a most extraordinary occasion to effect a saving of 60%. An immense variety of shapes and decorations in floral chromo, hand painted and encrusted gold, etc., in *all* styles.

Covered dishes, Bouillon cups, Milk sets, Celery trays, etc., Meat dishes, Plates—salads, Cracker jars, Chocolate pots, Cups and saucers, Soup tureens, etc.

15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.50

Dinner sets; tumblers—Extraordinary inducements—clearing the surplus.



20c set of 6 best quality thin blown table tumblers.

30c set of 6 finest thin blown table tumblers, hand engraved like illustration.



25c for fine china ramikins & plates.

$10.00 for 100 piece dinner set, imp. porcelain—in beautiful flow blue decoration—$10.



Fancy work 60% off

"Left-overs"—lots after stocktaking.



25c for pillow covers—stamped top and back, for outline or feather stitch—green, black, red and cream art cloths—25c and 35c.

50c for stamped and tinted pillow covers—Indian designs, golf girls, butterflies and other beautiful designs.

10c for stamped cut edge center pieces—18-inch size—remarkable lot.